

Clark County Status of Youth

Attributes, Challenges, Behaviors, and Academic Success

August 2011



Community Research Partners

Roberta F. Garber, Executive Director
Gary Timko, Director of Research Services
Eben Dowell, Senior Research Associate
Kerry Beckwith, Senior Research Associate
Erin Michel, Research Associate
300 E. Broad St., Suite 490
Columbus, OH 43215
t: 614-224-5917 f: 614-224-8132
www.researchpartners.org
www.ohioworkforcecoalition.org
www.datasourcecolumbus.org

Community Research Partners is a nonprofit research, evaluation, and data center based in Columbus that strengthens communities through data, information, and knowledge. Since 2000, CRP has undertaken nearly 250 projects, on a wide array of topics, in central Ohio, statewide, and as part of national initiatives. CRP is the Ohio state partner for the national Working Poor Families Project and is the convener of the Ohio Workforce Coalition. CRP is central Ohio's data intermediary and a partner in the Urban Institute's National Neighborhood Indicators Partnership.

Strengthening communities through data, information, and knowledge.

CRP partners:

United Way
of Central Ohio



City of
Columbus



Contents

Executive Summary	i
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Clark County overview	3
2.1 Place	3
2.2 Population	4
2.3 Housing	8
2.4 Education	11
2.5 Economy and workforce	11
2.6 Income and affordability	15
2.7 Needs	17
3.0 Who are the youth of Clark County?	20
3.1 Age distribution and population change	20
3.2 Geographic distribution	21
3.3 Household type and relationships	22
3.4 Parents in labor force	23
3.5 Language spoken at home	23
3.6 Public/private school enrollment	23
3.7 Enrollment by grade	26
3.8 Race and ethnicity	27
4.0 What challenges do Clark County youth face?	30
4.1 Financial strain	30
4.2 Disabilities	34
4.3 Health issues	36
4.4 Residential and school mobility	36
4.5 Limited English proficiency	39
4.6 Unsafe home environment	39
4.7 Parent incarceration	40
4.8 Raised by grandparents	40
4.9 High student-teacher ratios	41
4.10 Low-rated schools	41
5.0 How are Clark County youth behaving?	43
5.1 School attendance and discipline	43
5.2 Crime	45
5.3 Risk behaviors	47
5.4 Teenage pregnancy	48

5.5 Afterschool activities	48
5.6 Employment.....	50
6.0 Are Clark County youth succeeding academically?	51
6.1 Kindergarten readiness.....	51
6.2 Standardized test achievement	52
6.3 Grade level promotion.....	55
6.4 High school graduation	55
6.5 College preparedness	56
6.6 College persistence	57
Data sources.....	59

Executive summary

Wittenberg University's Center for Civic and Urban Engagement was awarded a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice toward strengthening the selection, quality, and accessibility of afterschool programs in the Greater Springfield area. In support of the Center's initiative **The Power & Promise of Afterschool**, Community Research Partners prepared *Clark County Status of Youth* to provide an update on overall county conditions and to answer key questions about the county's school age population. The following is a summary of primary issues arising from the data.

The Clark County context for status of youth

Out-migration: For Clark County, out-migration exceeded in-migration by an average of about 650 people per year over the past decade. However, the Ohio Department of Development projects modest population growth for Clark County over the next two decades.

Fewer two-parent households: Among all households, 8,877 or 16.1% are married couple families with own children. The presence of this family type in Clark County decreased by 35.2% from 2000 and 2010. Over the same period, male single-parent households increased by 15.1% to 1,565, and female single-parent households remained the same (4,448 in 2010).

Low owner-occupancy: Clark County's owner-occupancy rate (67.6%) is well below the statewide rate of 83.6%.

Older rental housing: Clark County's rental housing stock is older than rental housing statewide, with 39.6% of units in structures built before 1950, compared to 29.8% statewide.

Foreclosure: In 2010, Clark County had 1,067 new foreclosure filings, a rate of 17.4 per 1,000 housing units, slightly higher than the statewide rate of 16.7. The county's annual peak was in 2008 with 1,124 new foreclosure filings – 6.8 times as many filings as in 1995.

High crime rates: Springfield's 2009 property crime rate of 72.9 per 1,000 population was higher than the rate in any of Ohio's three largest cities. In 2009, Springfield had a Part-I violent crime rate of 7.5 per 1,000 population, or about 1 violent crime for every 10 property crimes (467 to 4,512). Among all 367 reporting municipal and township jurisdictions in Ohio, Springfield had the 14th highest rate for both violent and property crimes.

Job loss: From 2000 to 2009, Clark County lost a net of 8,941 private sector jobs, or 17.9%. The manufacturing sector alone shed 7,535 jobs, or 54.6%. Other large losses included construction (down 44.0%) and retail trade (down 32.3%). However, Clark County's finance and insurance sector grew by 96.9% to surpass 2,500 total employment.

Unemployment: From February 2007 to June 2010, Clark County's unemployment rate increased in 40 out of 41 months (year-over-year comparisons). The rate peaked at 12.0% in January 2010, which was 5.4 points above January 2007 and represented 8,300 unemployed workers. As of June 2011, Clark County's rate was 9.6%. The county did not experience labor force loss in the recession.

Poverty: Clark County experienced a large increase in poverty between 2008 and 2009, with the poverty rate going from 13.3% to 16.2% and the estimated count of persons in poverty increasing by about 4,000. One in every 5 (20.8%) Clark County families with children are in poverty. Springfield's poverty rate is approximately 60% higher than that of Clark County overall. Springfield is home to 70.2% of Clark County's population in poverty.

Lack of self-sufficiency: Over one-third (35.9%) of Clark County residents are in households with annual income below the general self-sufficiency level of 200% Federal Poverty Level. In 2009, the unduplicated count people receiving food stamps was 33,946, or 24.3% of the total population. In comparison, the statewide unduplicated recipient rate was 18.6%.

More “working poor” households: From 2006 to 2010, Clark County’s “working poor” food stamp recipients (individuals not receiving cash public assistance) increased by over 7,800, or 59.2%.

Who are the youth of Clark County?

Geographically dispersed: As of 2010, Clark County has 23,740 school age youth (ages 5-17). Four in every 10 (42.4%) live in the city of Springfield, 4.5% live in New Carlisle, another 4.5% live in one of eight incorporated villages, and nearly half (48.7%) live in unincorporated areas.

Fewer youth and lower enrollment: From 2000 to 2010, Clark County’s school age population decreased at a higher rate (10.8%) than did population overall (4.4%). Over the past 15 years, enrollment across the seven public school districts lost a combined 16.0%, or 3,926 students. Springfield alone is down by 3,265 students, or 31.1%, since school year 1995-96.

More youth with single parents: Compared to Ohio, Clark County has a lesser portion of school age youth in married couple families and a higher portion in female single-parent families. From 2000 to 2009, the number of school age youth in married couple families decreased by over 4,000 while the number in single-parent families increased by over 1,300. However, the married couple family is still the most common (62.3%) for school age youth in Clark County.

Racial concentrations: Less than one-fifth (18.1%) of the county’s school age youth are a minority race or ethnicity, and 8 out of 10 (80.2%) of these minority youth live in the city of Springfield. At 37.2%, the Springfield district has the largest portion of its enrollment as minority. Tecumseh (11.4%) is the only other public district in the county with minority enrollment above 10%.

What challenges do Clark County youth face?

More youth in poverty: Over the decade, the poverty rate among school age youth increased from 14.3% to 22.4%, resulting in over 5,200 school age youth living in poverty in 2009. More than 1,800 school age youth live in extreme poverty, with household income below 50% of the Federal Poverty Level.

Concentrated poverty: Springfield is home to 65.0% of school age youth living below poverty. For the 5-17 age range, the poverty rate in Springfield (33.8%) was more than double the rate for the remainder of Clark County (14.0%). Nearly three-fourths (72.7%, or 5,297) of students in the Springfield district are economically disadvantaged.

Levels of need: In Clark County, 12,506 youth under age 18 lived in households that received SSI, cash assistance, or food stamps in 2009. This number represents 38.0% of all youth in households, well above the corresponding statewide rate (25.8%). Further, economic disadvantage rates – generally corresponding with eligibility for Free or Reduced Price Lunch – have trended upward for all public school districts over the past decade.

Health insurance: From 2001 to 2007, the count of Clark County youth enrolled in public health care programs increased from 11,663 to 17,828 (up 52.9%). As of 2007, half (51.7%) of all persons under age 18 were enrolled. Just over 1,000 Clark County youth, or 3.3%, were uninsured in 2008.

Medical issues: Based on the 2008 Ohio Family Health Survey, Clark County was higher than the state in both the percentage of children with a costly medical event in the past 12 months (21.1%) and the percentage of children ever diagnosed with asthma (27.3%).

Weight issues: One-third (33%) of surveyed high school students were overweight or obese by body mass index, a rate higher than students statewide or nationwide.

Child protective services: The June 2010 counts of children under in-home (887) or in-custody (144) protection of Clark County Childrens Services decreased by 9% and 24%, respectively, from recent quarterly highs in June 2008.

Abuse and neglect: In 2009, Clark County had a substantiated abuse/neglect rate of 8.6 per 1,000 children, the county's lowest rate in the past eight years. In comparison, the statewide rate was 8.9 for 2009. However, the total numbers of active Juvenile Court cases of abuse, neglect, or dependency were much higher in 2009 (485) and 2010 (439) than in previous years.

Incarceration of parents: Among surveyed students, 46.2% of 1,289 youth reported their father had been incarcerated, and 19.8% of 1,613 youth reported their mother had been incarcerated.

Quality of schools: Four out of every 10 (41.4%) public school students attend a school with either an Excellent or Excellent with Distinction rating, and 3 out of 4 (76.6%) students attend a school that is rated Effective or better. Each of the public districts has at least one school rated as Excellent or better; however, the Springfield district has 9 of the 10 lowest rated schools.

How are Clark County youth behaving?

School discipline: The Tecumseh district witnessed a steady rise in its rate of disciplinary actions, more than doubling from 24.9 per 100 students in school year 2005-06 to 56.8 in school year 2009-10. Disruptive behavior was cited as the most common reason. Tecumseh Middle School alone had 703 incidents of disruptive behavior and Tecumseh High School had almost 500 during 2009-10. Behind Tecumseh, Greenon and Springfield had disciplinary action rates of 27.6 and 23.8, respectively.

Youth felony adjudication: Over the past nine years, Clark County's rate of felony adjudications per 1,000 youth has been as high as 29.8 (in 2003) and has been over 20.0 seven times. In comparison, the annual statewide rate did not exceed 15.4 during that time span. The total of 130 felony adjudications in 2009 does, however, represent a 9-year low for Clark County.

Parole/probation violation: Among the nearly 1,700 official delinquency cases disposed (e.g., in some form resolved) by Clark County Juvenile Court in 2010, over one-quarter (27.4%) were related to probation or parole violations.

Youth relationship violence: Clark County students reported experiencing physical violence perpetrated by a boyfriend or girlfriend at a rate greater than Ohio overall, and 9% reported having been forcibly raped. In 2010, the Juvenile Court disposed 117 official delinquency cases involving domestic violence and 15 cases of gross sexual imposition or rape.

Youth detention: In 2010, the Clark County Juvenile Detention Center had 1,022 total intakes, of whom, 72.2% were male, 62.2% were white, and 14.6% involved a felony. The average daily population at the center was 33, with an average length of stay of 9 days.

Risky sexual behavior: Half (51%) of all surveyed high school students reported having sexual intercourse during the life, and 27% reported sexual activity with multiple partners. One-quarter of students (26%) had sex without a condom in the past 3 months. Clark County's teen birth rate is higher than the statewide rate. One in 10 (11%) students reported never being educated about HIV/AIDS.

Suicidal thoughts: Almost 1 in 10 (9%) surveyed high school students said they had attempted suicide during the past 12 months, an estimated 1,080 attempted suicides among Clark County high schoolers. Over the same period, 16% seriously considered attempting suicide, a significantly higher rate than for Ohio overall.

Drug incidents: Among the nearly 1,700 official delinquency cases disposed by Juvenile Court in 2010, less than 10% (159) were drug-related. In school year 2009-10, the public schools had relatively few drug-related disciplinary actions. Clark County high school students were less likely than students statewide to have smoked cigarettes or consumed alcohol in the past 30 days. However, 23% of surveyed high school students had been offered or sold drugs on school property over the past year, 30% had smoked marijuana in the past 30 days, and 11% had ever tried inhalers to get high.

Disinterest in afterschool activities: The main reason for not participating in afterschool activities cited by elementary school students (42.0%), middle school students (54.3%), and high school students (48.3%) was “lack of interest.” Among survey respondents, 43.6% of elementary school students, 32.6% of middle school students, and 28.1% of high school students reported participating in afterschool activities.

Are Clark County youth succeeding academically?

Kindergarten preparedness: Since school year 2006-07, there has been a general decrease/improvement in the percentage of incoming kindergarteners scoring in “Band 1” (signifying potential need for intensive instruction) of the Kindergarten Readiness Assessment for Literacy. However, both Springfield and Tecumseh have relatively high percentages, at 39.2% and 32.2%, respectively. **A potential contributing factor:** As of June 2010, only 4 of the 40 child care centers in Clark County had earned quality ratings through Ohio’s voluntary program, Step Up To Quality.

Achievement test struggles: In the Springfield district in school year 2009-10, less than 75% of students were proficient on achievement tests across every subject/grade combination from 3rd to 10th grade. According to the most recent results, the 5th and 8th grade Math and Science achievement tests presented difficulties across the seven public school districts. However, the proficiency rate for 4th Grade Reading has been an area of improvement across all school districts.

Lower graduation rates: In school year 2008-09, 5 of the 8 high schools in the public school districts were at least 3 percentage points below their highest annual graduation rate of the past decade. Graduate counts and rates suggest 156 dropouts were associated with the 2009 graduating cohort for the eight schools. Approximately half of these dropouts were from Springfield High School. Conversely, Shawnee and Greenon high schools each had a high percentage of students graduating with honors in 2009.

College preparedness: Five of Clark County’s 7 public school districts had at least 45% of their college-entering graduates (aggregate for 2003 to 2007) who required remedial math or English coursework in college.

College persistence: Among the 2004 Clark County high school graduates who enrolled in a 4-year Ohio public college, a little over half (55.2%) graduated with a Bachelor’s degree within six years. Among the 2007 Clark County high school graduates who enrolled in a 2-year Ohio public college, only 5.9% graduated within three years.

1.0 Introduction

Why the research was conducted

Wittenberg University's Center for Civic and Urban Engagement was awarded a grant from the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention toward strengthening the selection, quality, and accessibility of afterschool programs in the Greater Springfield area. In support of the Center's initiative **The Power & Promise of Afterschool**, Community Research Partners (CRP) prepared *Clark County Status of Youth* to provide an update on overall county conditions and to answer key questions about the county's school age population, including attributes, challenges, behaviors, and academic performance.

CRP has a range of experience in the collection, analysis, and presentation of data for community profiles, needs assessments, and other documents to inform place-based strategies. CRP is pleased for the opportunity to collaborate with Wittenberg's Center for Civic and Urban Engagement and its partners in this initiative.

Approach to the research

The report is intended as a reference document – a compendium of pertinent data organized by subject. However, it has been ordered and framed in a fashion to allow the disparate data items to tell a story of Clark County and its youth population. Recent and historical data was gathered from an array of sources, including three levels of government:

- Federal datasets
- State administrative data and reports
- County department reports and special requests

This document also incorporates major findings from two local surveys – the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) from 2009 and the Afterschool Activities survey report completed in June 2011. Local professionals were instrumental in providing access to these and other data.

Four guiding questions directed the data collection regarding the status of youth:

- Who are the youth of Clark County?
- What challenges do the Clark County youth face?
- How are Clark County youth behaving?
- Are Clark County youth succeeding academically?

For the majority of items in this report, data is presented for the population ages 5 to 17, or the approximate primary and secondary school age population. Based on data availability, some topics relate to youth under age 18 or a slight variation of the school age range.

In addition to current data points for Clark County, this report considers trends over the past decade, how the county compares to Ohio overall, and geographic variability within the county (particularly the degree to which particular issues are concentrated in Springfield).

The general structure repeated throughout this summary report is presentation of a table, chart, or other data representation, followed by bulleted statements that draw conclusions or insights or, alternatively, present additional information to elaborate on the topic.

A note on secondary data and sample-based data

This report pulls from an array of data sources. While most sources are governmental and have been published in some fashion, CRP does not warrant the accuracy of secondary data. This report deals extensively with U.S. Census Bureau data products which are largely based on sample surveys. With respect to sample-based estimates, this report presents the average of the estimate, without discussion of confidence intervals or statistical error.

Frequently used acronyms in this report

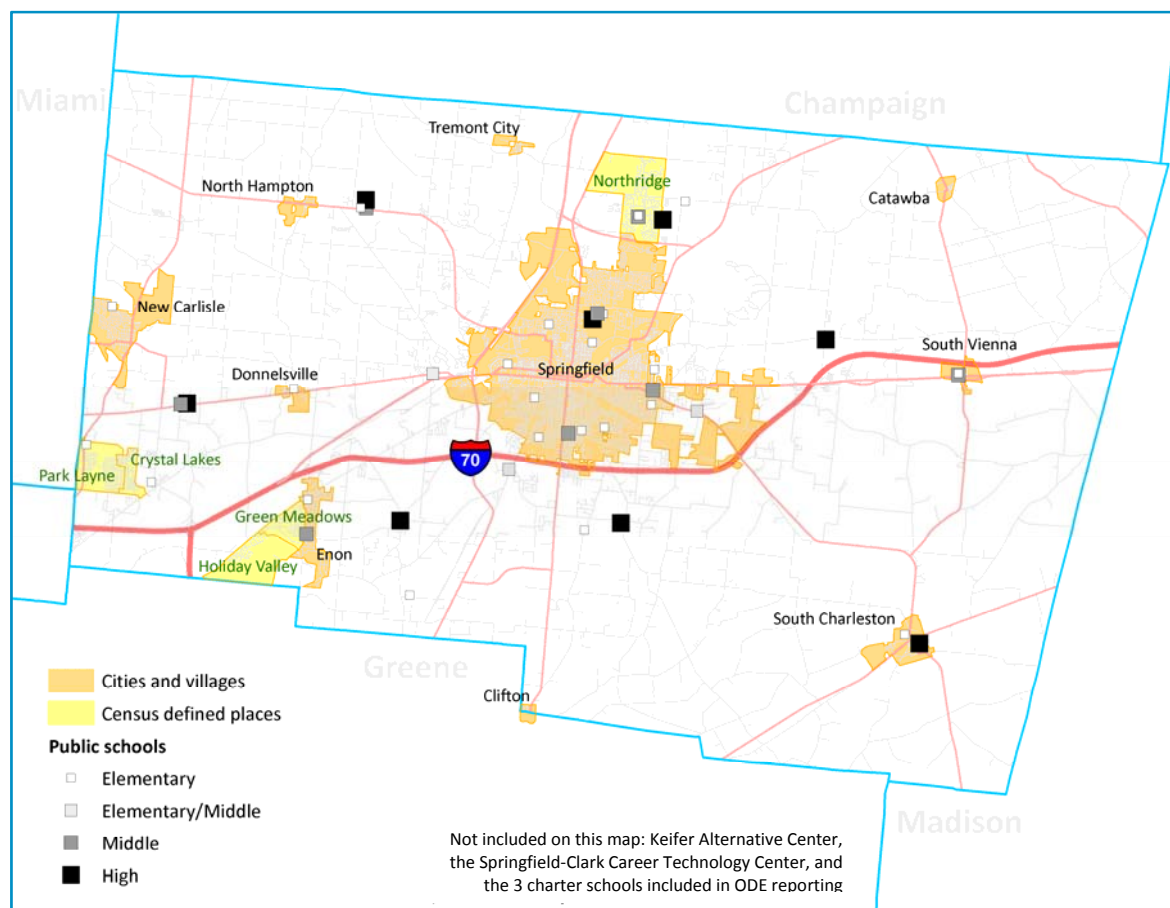
ACS	American Community Survey
DC	Decennial Census
ODE	Ohio Department of Education
ODJFS	Ohio Department of Job and Family Services
ODOD	Ohio Department of Development
OFHS	Ohio Family Health Survey
OLMI	Ohio Labor Market Information, a division of ODJFS

2.0 Clark County overview

2.1 Place

- Clark County, Ohio is a sole-county metropolitan statistical area, adjacent to both the Dayton and Columbus metropolitan areas.
- From downtown Springfield, approximately at the center of Clark County, one can reach downtown Dayton in just over a half hour and downtown Columbus in one hour. Interstate 70 runs east-west through the county.
- Clark County has two cities, seven villages, and part of another village. As of Decennial Census 2010, Clark County also includes five Census Designated Places – communities or concentrations of population that do not have independent municipal government.
- The county has 400 square miles of land area, with one-fifth (21%) covered by urban uses, including residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation networks. Over half (57%) of the county's land area is cropland, and 13% is forested. (ODOD, Ohio Statewide Land Cover Classification)

Map 1. Places in Clark County



2.2 Population

Table 1. Population by municipality or community, 2000 and 2010

Place	Census 2000	Census 2010	Change 2000-2010	Percent change	Share of county 2010
Clark County	144,742	138,333	-6,409	-4.4 %	100.0 %
Cities	71,093	66,393	-4,700	-6.6 %	48.0 %
Springfield	65,358	60,608	-4,750	-7.3 %	43.8 %
New Carlisle	5,735	5,785	+50	+0.9 %	4.2 %
Villages	6,341	5,921	-369	-5.8 %	4.3 %
Enon	2,638	2,415	-223	-8.5 %	1.7 %
South Charleston	1,850	1,693	-157	-8.5 %	1.2 %
North Hampton	370	478	+108	+29.2 %	0.3 %
South Vienna	469	384	-85	-18.1 %	0.3 %
Tremont City	349	375	+26	+7.4 %	0.3 %
Donnelsville	293	304	+11	+3.8 %	0.2 %
Catawba	312	272	-40	-12.8 %	0.2 %
Clifton (partial)	60	51	-9	-15.1 %	<0.1 %
Unincorporated areas	67,308	65,968	-1,340	-2.0 %	47.7 %
Northridge	6,853	7,572	+719	+10.5 %	5.5 %
Park Layne	4,519	4,343	-176	-3.9 %	3.1 %
Green Meadow	2,318	2,327	+9	+0.4 %	1.7 %
Holiday Valley	1,712	1,510	-202	-11.8 %	1.1 %
Crystal Lakes	1,411	1,483	+72	+5.1 %	1.1 %
Other unincorporated	50,495	48,733	-1762	-3.5 %	35.2 %

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Note: For this report, one-third of Clifton Village's population was assigned to Clark County.

- With a population of 138,333 people in 2010, Clark County is the 21st most populous county in Ohio.
- For Clark County, out-migration exceeded in-migration by an annual average of 658 people from 2000 to 2009. (ODOD, Ohio County Indicators)
- Springfield was Ohio's 12th most populous city in 2010, after losing 7.3% of its population from 2000 to 2010.
- A similar portion of the county's population lives in unincorporated areas (47.7%) as lives in the two cities (48.0%).
- The unincorporated community of Northridge is larger (7,572) than Clark County's eight villages combined (5,921).

Table 2. Population and population change by decade, 1900 to 2010 and projections to 2030

Year	Clark County	Percent change)	Springfield	Percent change	Ohio	Percent change
1900	58,939	--	38,253	--	4,157,545	--
1910	66,435	+12.7%	46,921	+22.7%	4,767,121	+14.7%
1920	80,728	+21.5%	60,840	+29.7%	5,759,394	+20.8%
1930	90,936	+12.6%	68,743	+13.0%	6,646,697	+15.4%
1940	95,647	+5.2%	70,662	+2.8%	6,907,612	+3.9%
1950	111,661	+16.7%	78,508	+11.1%	7,946,627	+15.0%
1960	131,440	+17.7%	82,723	+5.4%	9,706,397	+22.1%
1970	157,115	+19.5%	81,941	-0.9%	10,652,017	+9.7%
1980	150,236	-4.4%	72,563	-11.4%	10,797,630	+1.4%
1990	147,548	-1.8%	70,487	-2.9%	10,847,115	+0.5%
2000	144,742	-1.9%	65,358	-7.3%	11,353,140	+4.7%
2010	138,333	-4.4%	60,608	-7.3%	11,536,504	+1.6%
2020 <i>proj.</i>	141,660	+2.4%	--	--	12,005,730	+4.1%
2030 <i>proj.</i>	143,960	+1.6%	--	--	12,317,610	+2.6%

Sources: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census; Ohio Department of Development, Population Projections

- Despite statewide population growth, Clark County has lost population every decade since 1970. Springfield has lost population each decade since 1960 , and at a greater rate than Clark County.
- The Ohio Department of Development projects population stabilization and modest growth for Clark County over the next two decades.

Table 3. Population by age, 2000 and 2010

Age range	Clark County		Springfield	New Carlisle	Villages	Unincorp. areas	Ohio
Distribution 2010							
Total population	138,333	100.0%	60,608	5,785	5,972	65,968	11,536,504
Under 5 years	8,672	6.3%	7.6%	7.6%	5.1%	5.0%	6.2%
5 to 17 years	23,971	17.3%	16.8%	18.4%	18.1%	17.7%	17.4%
18 to 24 years	12,501	9.0%	11.5%	9.2%	7.8%	6.8%	9.5%
25 to 34 years	15,285	11.0%	12.9%	13.3%	9.8%	9.2%	12.2%
35 to 54 years	36,716	26.5%	24.0%	25.8%	28.2%	28.8%	27.9%
55 to 64 years	18,766	13.6%	11.8%	10.9%	14.7%	15.3%	12.6%
65 years and over	22,422	16.2%	15.3%	14.7%	16.3%	17.1%	14.1%
Change 2000-2010							
Total population	-6,409	-4.4%	-7.3%	+0.9%	-5.8%	-2.0%	1.6%
Under 5 years	-808	-8.5%	-6.1%	+16.8%	-28.1%	-11.9%	-4.5%
5 to 17 years	-2,902	-10.8%	-13.9%	-9.5%	-11.3%	-8.0%	-5.8%
18 to 24 years	-643	-4.9%	-7.2%	+11.2%	-7.9%	-2.5%	+4.1%
25 to 34 years	-2,396	-13.6%	-11.2%	-3.9%	-21.5%	-16.7%	-7.2%
35 to 54 years	-5,027	-12.0%	-14.3%	-5.1%	-14.6%	-10.5%	-4.4%
55 to 64 years	+4,207	+28.9%	+33.2%	+32.7%	+39.0%	+25.0%	+43.9%
65 years and over	+1,160	+5.5%	-6.4%	+0.2%	+15.4%	+17.3%	+7.6%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

- Almost one-quarter (23.6%) of Clark County’s population is composed of youth under 18 years old, and about one-third (32.6%) of the population is under age 24.
- The distribution of Clark County’s population by age range is similar to that of Ohio, with a slightly higher percentage of residents in the oldest age bracket of 65 years and over.
- Over the past decade, the upper age brackets (55 years and over) are the only ones with positive population change in Clark County. Movement of the “Baby Boomer” bubble is apparent in the percentage of people entering the 55 to 65 age range from 2000 to 2010.

Table 4. Population by race and ethnicity, 2000 and 2010

Race/ethnicity	Clark County		Springfield	New Carlisle	Villages	Unincorp. areas	Ohio
Distribution 2010							
Total population	138,333	100.0%	60,608	5,785	5,972	65,968	11,536,504
White alone	119,440	86.3%	75.2%	90.1%	96.8%	95.3%	82.7%
Black or African American alone	12,128	8.8%	18.1%	0.5%	0.4%	1.7%	12.2%
Asian alone	858	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.7%	0.5%	1.7%
Some other race	2,398	1.7%	1.9%	7.8%	0.9%	1.1%	1.4%
Two or more races	3,509	2.5%	4.0%	1.3%	1.2%	1.5%	2.1%
Hispanic (any race)	3,805	2.8%	3.0%	11.3%	1.3%	1.9%	3.1%
Change 2000-2010							
Total population	-6,409	-4.4%	-7.3%	+0.9%	-5.8%	-2.0%	+1.6%
White alone	-8,101	-6.4%	-10.6%	-5.5%	-5.9%	-3.1%	-1.1%
Black or African American alone	-826	-6.4%	-7.8%	+47.4%	-54.2%	+12.4%	+8.2%
Asian alone	+97	+12.7%	+0.0%	+10.0%	+41.7%	+32.3%	+44.9%
Some other race	+1,198	+99.8%	+96.4%	+300.9%	+39.7%	+60.1%	+37.6%
Two or more races	+1,223	+53.5%	+72.2%	+11.8%	-10.0%	+29.0%	+50.6%
Hispanic (any race)	+2,106	+124.0%	+136.9%	+314.6%	+63.3%	+72.9%	+63.4%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

- Clark County residents are predominately white (86.3%).
- Both the county’s white and black/African American populations decreased by 6.4% over the decade.
- The greatest numeric and percentage growth in Clark County was enjoyed by the Hispanic population, which grew by 124% and added just over 2,100 people.
- The city of Springfield has 9 out every 10 (90.5%) black/African American persons living in Clark County, compared to 43.8% of the county’s total population. Springfield is also home to about two-thirds (68.5%) of the county’s population reporting multiple races.

Table 5. Households by type, 2000 and 2010

Household type	Clark County		Springfield	New Carlisle	Villages	Uninc. areas	Ohio
Distribution 2010							
Total households	55,244	100.0%	24,459	2,214	2,470	26,101	4,603,435
Family households	36,906	66.8%	58.9%	67.3%	67.9%	74.1%	65.0%
Husband-wife family	26,249	47.5%	34.4%	48.1%	51.4%	59.4%	47.2%
With own children	8,877	16.1%	11.9%	20.3%	17.0%	19.5%	18.2%
Male householder, no wife present	2,855	5.2%	5.9%	5.0%	4.3%	4.6%	4.7%
With own children	1,565	2.8%	3.3%	2.5%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%
Female householder, no husband present	7,802	14.1%	18.6%	14.1%	12.3%	10.1%	13.1%
With own children	4,448	8.1%	11.1%	8.1%	7.7%	5.2%	7.5%
Nonfamily households	18,338	33.2%	41.1%	32.7%	32.1%	25.9%	35.0%
Householder living alone	15,316	27.7%	34.1%	27.6%	27.2%	21.8%	28.9%
Change 2000-2010							
Total households	-1,404	-2.5%	-6.8%	+0.3%	-0.8%	1.6%	3.5%
Family households	-2,477	-6.7%	-11.2%	-4.1%	-7.6%	-2.3%	0.0%
Husband-wife family	-3,537	-13.5%	-21.0%	-8.4%	-13.4%	-6.1%	-4.9%
With own children	-3,123	-35.2%	-33.8%	-13.1%	-33.0%	-21.1%	-15.9%
Male householder, no wife present	+529	+18.5%	+19.3%	+2.8%	+4.0%	+31.8%	+26.7%
With own children	+236	+15.1%	+16.0%	-15.4%	-6.5%	+27.6%	+21.9%
Female householder, no husband present	+531	+6.8%	+4.3%	+11.4%	+21.7%	+10.8%	+12.2%
With own children	+1	0.0%	-1.6%	+13.9%	+27.3%	-1.2%	+6.7%
Nonfamily households	+1,073	+5.9%	+0.2%	+10.7%	+17.7%	+14.7%	+10.9%
Householder living alone	+614	+4.0%	-1.2%	+3.4%	+13.7%	+12.1%	+9.3%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Note: In this report, households with children but no spouse present will be referred to as “single-parent” families. However, it should be noted that these households may include an unmarried partner, or other related or unrelated adult who helps care for children. Further, a spouse's absence may be a temporary condition.

- Among all households, 16.1% are husband-wife families with own children. The presence of this “traditional” family type in Clark County decreased by 35.2% from 2000 to 2010.
- The number of male single-parent households increased by 15.1%, whereas the number of female single-parent households remained the same from 2000 to 2010.
- In the city of Springfield, the percentage of households with children and an “absent father” was 39.1%. (ACS 2007-2009).
- Six in 10 (60.9%) female single-parent families in Clark County lived in Springfield. (ACS 2007-2009)
- As of 2010, the Clark County group quarters population was 2,798. This population was nearly evenly divided between institutionalized settings – nursing homes, prisons, jails, mental hospitals, and juvenile correctional facilities – and noninstitutionalized settings, such as dormitories or military housing. (DC 2010)

2.3 Housing

Table 6. Housing units by tenure, 2010

Place	Occupied housing units	Renter-occupied	Owner-occupied	Percent owner-occupied
Clark County	4,603,435	1,492,381	3,111,054	67.6%
Springfield	55,244	17,275	37,969	68.7%
New Carlisle	24,459	11,550	12,909	52.8%
Villages (8)	2,214	719	1,495	67.5%
Unincorporated areas	2,491	740	1,751	70.3%
Ohio	26,080	4,266	21,814	83.6%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

- Clark County's owner-occupancy rate (67.6%) is well below the statewide rate of 83.6%.
- Ownership levels are highest among householders in the unincorporated portion of the county (70.3%) and lowest in the city of New Carlisle (52.8%).
- In Clark County in 2009, there were 3,765 renter households (21.7%) and 781 owner households (2.0%) with no vehicle available. (ACS 2009) Among the households with no vehicle available, Springfield is the location of 78.5% of them. (ACS 2007-2009)

Table 7. Housing units by type/size of structure, 2009

Structure type/size	Clark County		Ohio	
Total housing units	62,367	100.0%	5,094,314	100.0%
1, detached	46,551	74.6%	3,481,207	68.3%
1, attached	1,567	2.5%	239,429	4.7%
2	3,462	5.6%	236,185	4.6%
3 to 4	2,782	4.5%	231,409	4.5%
5 to 9	2,210	3.5%	249,010	4.9%
10 to 19	681	1.1%	203,467	4.0%
20 to 49	1,124	1.8%	100,226	2.0%
50 or more	1,447	2.3%	156,992	3.1%
Mobile home	2,543	4.1%	194,961	3.8%
Boat, RV, van, etc.	0	0.0%	1,428	<0.1%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- Compared to the state (68.3%), Clark County has a larger percentage of its housing as single family detached units (74.6%).
- About 1 in 5 (18.8%) housing units in Clark County are in structures of 2 or more units. Clark County also has over 2,500 mobile homes.
- There are 6,175 vacant housing units in Clark County, for a vacancy rate (10.1%) similar to the state overall (1.2%). Springfield has 64.4% of the county's vacant units compared to 46.3% of all housing units. (DC 2010)
- Two-thirds (66.9%) of renter-occupied housing units in Clark County are located in Springfield, compared to 44.3% of all occupied housing units. (DC 2010)

- Springfield has a disproportionate share of housing units in multifamily structures or apartment buildings (74.8%), as well as older buildings, built before 1940 (68.8%). (ACS 2007-2009)

Table 8. Rental units by contract rent, 2009

Contract rent range	Clark County		Ohio	
Total housing units with cash rent	16,349	100.0%	3,080,013	100.0%
Less than \$300	2,266	13.9%	163,906	12.0%
\$300 to \$499	7,334	44.9%	442,475	32.3%
\$500 to \$749	5,075	31.0%	525,278	38.4%
\$750 to \$999	907	5.5%	164,938	12.1%
\$1,000 or more	767	4.7%	71,860	5.3%
No cash rent	982	--	77,934	--

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- Rental costs in Clark County are lower than they are statewide, as 41.2% of renters pay \$500 or more cash rent in Clark County, while the same is true of 55.8% of renters across the state.
- Clark County has nearly 1,900 housing units with assisted affordability through tax credits, project-based section 8 contracts, and other programs. (Ohio Preservation Compact database)

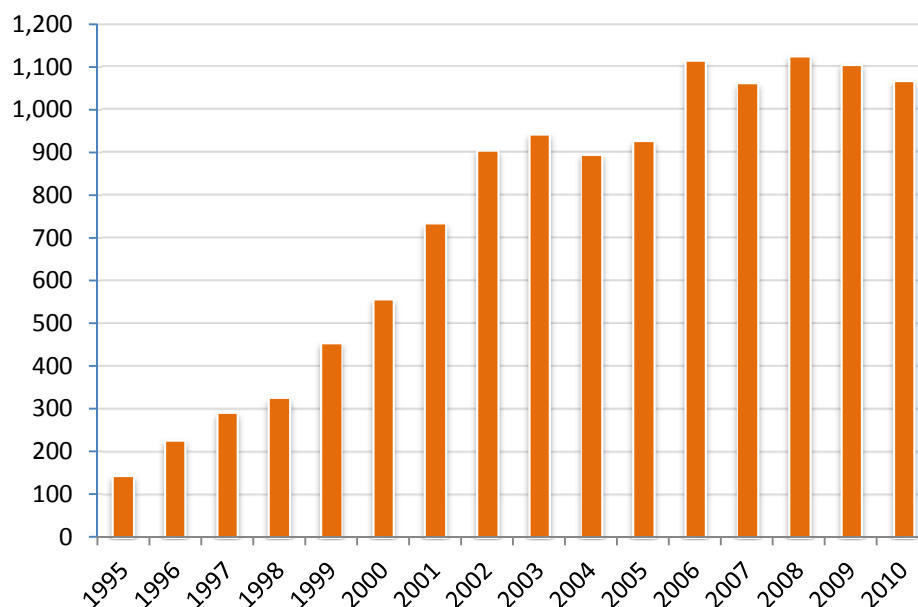
Table 9. Owner-occupied housing units by mortgage status, 2009

Mortgage status	Clark County		Ohio	
Owner-occupied housing units	38,517	100.0%	3,080,013	100.0%
Units without a mortgage	12,138	31.5%	971,316	31.5%
Units with a mortgage or contract to purchase	26,379	68.5%	2,108,697	68.5%
No second mortgage and no home equity loan	19,286	50.1%	1,514,709	49.2%
Second mortgage only	2,003	5.2%	131,285	4.3%
Home equity loan only	4,993	13.0%	442,533	14.4%
Both second mortgage and home equity loan	97	0.3%	20,170	0.7%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- The distribution of Clark County owner households by mortgage status is similar to the distribution statewide.

Figure 1. Foreclosure filings, 1995-2010



Source: Policy Matters Ohio, Homeland Insecurity: Foreclosure Growth in Ohio 2011

- In 2010, Clark County's rate of foreclosure filings per 1,000 housing units (17.4) was slightly higher than the statewide rate of 16.7.
- Clark County had 1,067 new foreclosure filings in 2010. The county's annual peak, thus far, was in 2008 with 1,124 new foreclosure filings – 6.8 times as many filings as in 1995.
- The statewide peak in new foreclosure filings was 2009 at a number (89,053) that was 4.6 times the 1995 level.

Table 10. Year structure built by tenure, 2009

Year structure built	Clark County		Ohio	
Owner-occupied housing units	38,517	100.0%	3,080,013	100.0%
Built 2000 or later	2,508	6.5%	323,996	10.5%
Built 1990 to 1999	4,682	12.2%	406,985	13.2%
Built 1980 to 1989	2,206	5.7%	257,848	8.4%
Built 1970 to 1979	5,110	13.3%	408,819	13.3%
Built 1960 to 1969	6,325	16.4%	368,201	12.0%
Built 1950 to 1959	5,674	14.7%	494,991	16.1%
Built 1949 or earlier	12,012	31.2%	819,173	26.6%
Renter-occupied housing units	17,331	100.0%	1,446,391	100.0%
Built 2000 or later	1,024	5.9%	99,629	6.9%
Built 1990 to 1999	1,019	5.9%	143,280	9.9%
Built 1980 to 1989	1,227	7.1%	151,791	10.5%
Built 1970 to 1979	3,301	19.0%	239,466	16.6%
Built 1960 to 1969	1,751	10.1%	190,745	13.2%
Built 1950 to 1959	2,151	12.4%	190,395	13.2%
Built 1949 or earlier	6,858	39.6%	431,085	29.8%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- From 2000 to 2009, Clark County saw construction of 2,508 new ownership housing units and 1,024 new rental units.
- Clark County's rental housing stock is older than rental housing statewide: 39.6% of all rental housing units in the county are in structures built before 1950, whereas the same is true for 29.8% throughout Ohio.

2.4 Education

- Data on the characteristics, behavior, and performance of primary and secondary school students in Clark County are presented throughout subsequent sections of this report.
- Clark County has seven public school districts, including Springfield City Schools – the 33rd largest district in Ohio. These districts had a combined average enrollment of about 20,600 in school year 2009-2010. (ODE)
- Education options also include three independent charter schools (Life Skills Academy, Springfield Preparatory and Fitness Academy, Springfield Academy of Excellence), the Springfield-Clark Career Technology Center, and 11 parochial or other private schools. The private schools had enrollment of about 1,600 in 2009-2010. (National Center for Educational Statistics)
- Clark County is home to Wittenberg University, a private four-year institution, as well as the public community college, Clark State.
- In 2009, an estimated 7,419 Clark County residents were enrolled in a public or private college (not necessarily located within the county). One-third (33.8%) of all persons age 18 to 24 were enrolled in college. (ACS 2009)
- Among adults age 25 and over, 7.7% have an Associate's degree, 10.0% have a Bachelor's degree, and 5.1% have a graduate or professional degree. (ACS 2009)

2.5 Economy and workforce

Table 11. Annual average employment, 2009

Industry sector	Clark County		Ohio	
Total covered under Ohio UC Law	47,484	100.0%	4,865,561	100.0%
Private sector	40,894	86.1%	4,198,597	86.3%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	473	1.0%	13,346	0.3%
Mining	46	0.1%	11,450	0.2%
Utilities	--	--	21,309	0.4%
Construction	1,156	2.4%	181,011	3.7%
Manufacturing	6,258	13.2%	629,438	12.9%
Wholesale trade	--	--	220,734	4.5%
Retail trade	5,816	12.2%	560,598	11.5%
Transportation and warehousing	2,508	5.3%	158,243	3.3%
Information	293	0.6%	80,750	1.7%
Finance and insurance	2,583	5.4%	210,812	4.3%
Real estate and rental and leasing	453	1.0%	60,194	1.2%
Professional and technical services	980	2.1%	238,728	4.9%
Management of companies and enterprises	878	1.8%	108,663	2.2%

Administrative and waste services	1,811	3.8%	268,934	5.5%
Educational services	800	1.7%	91,915	1.9%
Health care and social assistance	8,134	17.1%	713,986	14.7%
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	424	0.9%	61,854	1.3%
Accommodation and food services	4,526	9.5%	414,139	8.5%
Other services, except public administration	1,902	4.0%	152,496	3.1%
State Government	240	0.5%	130,192	2.7%
Local Government	6,350	13.4%	536,772	11.0%
Federal government	715	1.5%	78,409	1.6%

Source: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor and Statistics, Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages

- Clark County is similar to the state in distribution of employment by sector.
- From 2000 to 2009, Clark County lost a net of 8,941 private sector jobs, or 17.9% of the county's 2000 total. The manufacturing sector alone shed 7,535 jobs, or 54.6% of the 2000 employment level. Other sectors with large changes in employment included construction (down 44.0%), retail trade (down 32.3%), and finance and insurance (up 96.9%).
- Clark County averaged 266 new business starts per year from 2004-2008 (ODOD, County Indicators).
- As of 2010, there were 730 active farms in Clark County. (USDA Farm Count)

Table 12. Establishments by employment size and industry sector, 2008

Industry sector	Number of Employees						
	< 10	10 to 19	20 to 49	50 to 99	100 to 249	250 to 499	500+
Total industries	1,787	370	247	104	41	11	6
Construction	174	19	8	3	--	--	--
Manufacturing	63	40	45	17	5	5	1
Wholesale trade	63	13	14	7	1	1	--
Retail trade	313	73	48	16	7	1	--
Transportation and warehousing	36	8	10	1	6	--	--
Information	19	4	4	3	--	--	--
Finance and insurance	139	14	6	--	1	--	1
Real estate and rental and leasing	94	10	1	--	--	--	--
Professional, scientific, and technical services	143	17	4	4	--	--	--
Management of companies and enterprises	11	2	3	--	2	--	1
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	72	19	4	4	4	1	--
Educational services	10	2	4	1	1	--	1
Health care and social assistance	203	54	35	15	10	3	2
Arts, entertainment, and recreation	27	10	3	1	1	--	--
Accommodation and food services	114	45	47	29	3	--	--
Other services (except public admin.)	293	39	10	2	--	--	--

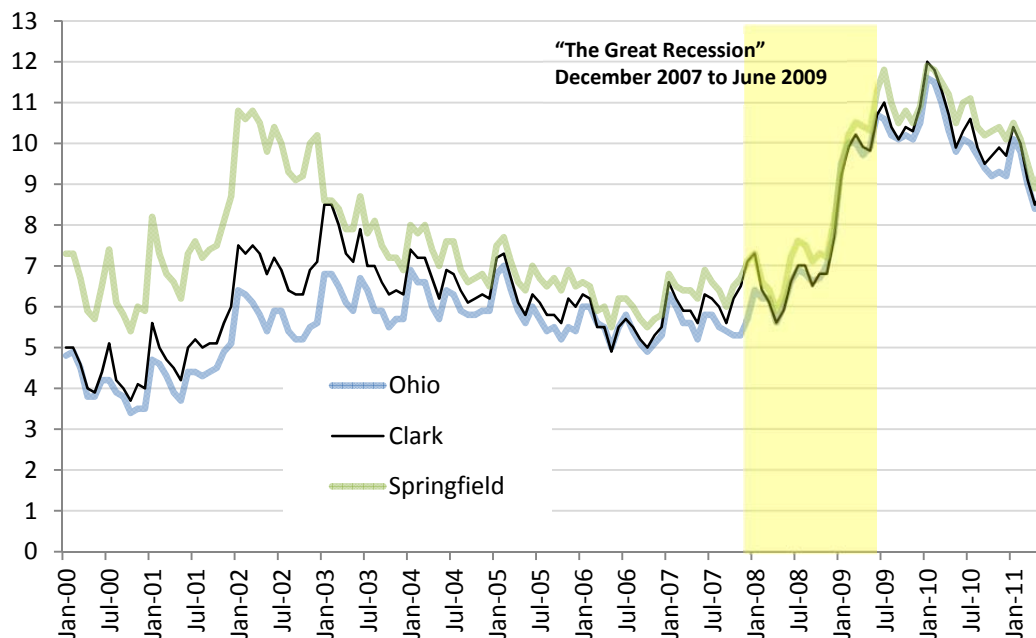
Source: U. S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns

Note: Industries with fewer than 10 establishments were excluded from this table but are included in total count.

- Seven out of 10 (69.6%) employers in Clark County are small business with 1 to 9 employees. The county has six large businesses, with four employing more than 1,000 people and two employing between 500 and 999. Another 52 businesses employ between 100 and 499.

- Major employers located in Clark County include: Assurant, Community Mercy Health Partners, Dole Fresh Vegetables, Gordon Food Service, Speedway, Navistar, Springfield Masonic Community, Wittenberg University, and Springfield City Schools. (ODOD, County Profiles)

Figure 2. Unemployment rate, January 2000-May 2011



Source: Ohio Labor Market Information, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

- From February 2007 to June 2010, Clark County had 40 out of 41 months of year-over-year unemployment increases, in which the monthly rate was higher than the same month one year prior.
- On the heels of the recession, Clark County's unemployment rate peaked at 12.0% in January 2010, 5.4 percentage points above January 2007.
- The county's unemployment rate was 8.5% in April 2011, marking the first time unemployment had dropped below 9.0% since December 2008.

Table 13. Top 10 counties of employment for Clark County residents, 2009

Location	Primary jobs	Percent
Total primary jobs held by Clark County residents	52,639	100.0%
Clark County	24,922	47.3%
Montgomery County	7,051	13.4%
Greene County	3,665	7.0%
Franklin County	3,140	6.0%
Hamilton County	1,564	3.0%
Miami County	1,408	2.7%
Champaign County	1,286	2.4%
Madison County	1,118	2.1%
Union County	738	1.4%
Butler County	638	1.2%
All other counties	7,109	13.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

- With regard to cities where Clark Counties residents hold their primary jobs, Springfield was number one (32.4%), followed at a distance by Dayton (5.2%), Columbus (4.2%), and Fairborn (2.2%).

Table 14. Top 10 counties of residence for persons working in Clark County, 2009

Location	Primary jobs	Percent
Total primary jobs located in Clark County	45,552	100.0%
Clark County	24,922	54.7%
Montgomery County	3,101	6.8%
Greene County	2,609	5.7%
Champaign County	2,339	5.1%
Franklin County	1,535	3.4%
Miami County	1,243	2.7%
Hamilton County	708	1.6%
Butler County	529	1.2%
Madison County	430	0.9%
Cuyahoga County	426	0.9%
All other counties	7,710	16.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics

- Over one-quarter (26.3%) of primary jobs in Clark County are held by workers who live in the City of Springfield; 3.4% live in the Northridge community, and about 2% come from both the cities of Urbana and Columbus.

2.6 Income and affordability

Table 15. Households by income, 2009

Income range over past 12 months	Clark County		Ohio	
Households with income	55,848	100.0%	4,526,404	100.0%
Less than \$15,000	8,437	15.1%	683,695	15.1%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	6,801	12.2%	555,849	12.3%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	7,107	12.7%	525,767	11.6%
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11,436	20.5%	702,558	15.5%
\$50,000 to \$74,999	9,674	17.3%	856,517	18.9%
\$75,000 or more	12,393	22.2%	1,202,018	26.6%
Median household income	\$42,367	--	\$45,395	--
Mean household income	\$52,528	--	\$59,894	--

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- Compared to the state, Clark County has a greater portion of its household incomes in the \$35,000 to \$49,999 range and a smaller portion in the upper set of \$75,000 or more.
- The county's median household income is about \$3,000 less, or 7%, less than the state's.

Table 16. Households by sources of income, 2009

Source of income in past 12 months	Clark County		Ohio	
Households with income	55,848	100.0%	4,526,404	100.0%
With earnings	40,956	73.3%	3,499,267	77.3%
With Social Security	19,437	34.8%	1,297,585	28.7%
With retirement income	14,651	26.2%	923,077	20.4%
With Supplemental Security Income	3,006	5.4%	169,511	3.7%
With cash public assistance income	2,304	4.1%	150,463	3.3%
With Food Stamp/SNAP benefits	9,438	16.9%	569,270	12.6%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- Compared to 1999, 7.5% fewer households had earnings in 2009, while more households had Social Security income (+18.8%), Supplemental Security Income (+6.4%), cash public assistance (+12.9%), and retirement income (+18.8%).
- Springfield has a disproportionate share of the county's households with Supplemental Security Income (58.9%), cash public assistance (73.7%), and food stamp/SNAP benefits (68.9%). (ACS 2007-2009)

Table 17. Housing units by cost burden and tenure, 2009

Percent of income spent on housing costs	Clark County		Ohio	
Renters paying 35%+ of income	6,567	40.2%	554,422	41.6%
Renters paying 50%+ of income (extreme burden)	4,323	26.5%	353,154	26.5%
Owners with mortgage paying 35%+ of income	5,589	21.2%	477,692	22.7%
Owners without mortgage paying 35%+ of income	1,196	9.9%	104,365	10.8%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- Rates of housing cost burden for renters and owners is similar to Ohio overall.
- In Clark County, 4 of every 10 (40.2%) renters are cost burdened, as are 1 in 5 (21.2%) owners who have a mortgage, and 1 in 10 (9.9%) owners without a mortgage.

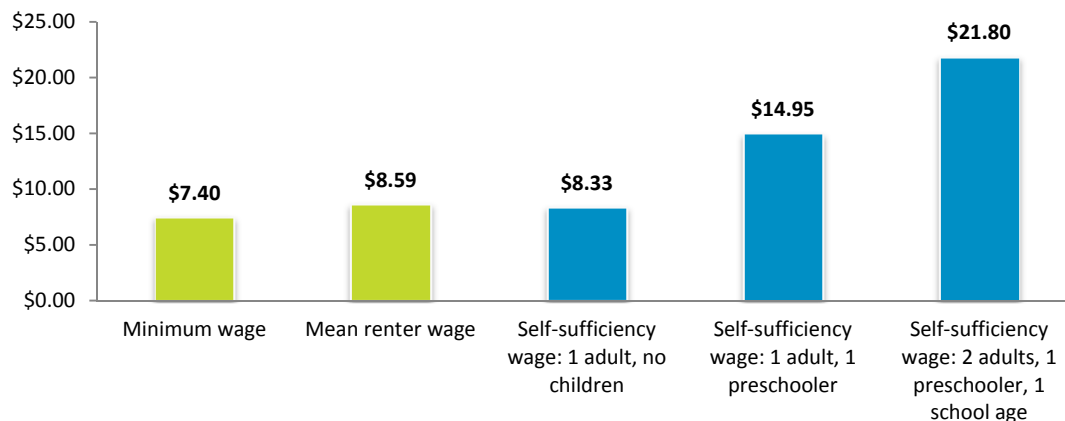
Table 18. Self-sufficiency standard for Clark County by selected household types, 2011

	1 adult, no children (\$)	1 adult, 1 preschooler (\$)	1 adult, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age (\$)	2 adults, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age (\$)
Annual income	17,598	31,569	38,314	46,045
Monthly income	1,467	2,631	3,193	3,837
Hourly wage	8.33	14.95	18.14	10.90 (per adult)
Monthly cost components				
Housing	548	660	660	660
Childcare	0	616	967	967
Food	219	332	498	685
Transportation	227	234	234	442
Healthcare	152	379	403	468
Miscellaneous	115	222	276	322
Taxes	206	396	482	559
Earned Income Tax Credit	0	-60	-46	0
Child Care Tax Credit	0	-65	-115	-100
Child Tax Credit	0	-83	-167	-167

Source: Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies (OACAA) and University of Washington, Self-Sufficiency Standard for Ohio 2011

- The *self-sufficiency standard* is the amount of income needed for a household to sustain itself without public or private assistance. According to a recent update of the standard for Ohio, a household of one adult and no children would need \$17,598 per year to be self-sufficient, while a household of two adults, one preschooler, and one school age child would require \$46,045 per year to be self-sufficient living in Clark County. Table 18 sets forth the monthly cost and credit components of the Self-Sufficiency Standard.

Figure 3. Comparison of hourly wages in Clark County, 2011



Sources: OACAA and University of Washington, Self-Sufficiency Standard for Ohio 2011; National Low Income Housing Coalition, Out of Reach 2011

- The self-sufficiency wage for a family with one adult and one preschool age child in Clark County (\$14.95) is twice the minimum wage and more than \$6.00 an hour above the county's mean renter wage.

Table 19. Self-sufficiency standard for Clark County by selected household types, 2011

	1 adult, 1 preschooler (\$)	% of FPL	1 adult, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age (\$)	% of FPL	2 adults, 1 preschooler, 1 school-age (\$)	% of FPL
Clark	31,569	217%	38,314	209%	46,045	209%
Champaign	30,157	207%	35,961	196%	44,476	202%
Madison	30,673	211%	36,291	198%	44,534	202%
Greene	37,125	255%	44,826	245%	50,852	231%
Montgomery	37,550	258%	45,084	246%	51,306	233%
Miami	31,136	214%	36,848	201%	45,013	204%

Source: OACAA and University of Washington, Self-Sufficiency Standard for Ohio 2011

- Among Clark County and the five adjacent counties, Clark County's self-sufficiency standard is most similar to Miami County. The base income needed to live in Montgomery County or Greene County is considerably higher.

2.7 Needs

Table 20. Persons in poverty and poverty rate, 1969 to 2009

Year	Clark County		Ohio	
1969	--	9.6%	--	10.0%
1979	--	11.6%	--	10.3%
1989	19,192	13.4%	1,325,768	12.5%
1999	15,054	10.7%	1,170,698	10.6%
2008	18,120	13.3%	1,492,154	13.4%
2009	22,163	16.2%	1,709,971	15.2%

Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and American Community Survey (2008, 2009)

- Clark County's has the 32nd highest poverty rate among Ohio's 88 counties, according to the Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates 2009.
- Springfield's poverty rate is approximately 60% higher than that of Clark County overall. Springfield is home to 70.2% of Clark County's population in poverty. (ACS 2007-2009)
- As a college town/county, it is important to note that the college enrolled population can skew the poverty rate upward. Among Clark County residents in the standard age range for college students (18 to 24), 3,822 persons, or 32.4%, have incomes below the poverty level. This type of poverty is considered transitional and is most often temporary.
- There are 6.1% of Clark County residents in extreme poverty, or with income that is less than 50% of the Federal Poverty Level. (ACS 2009)
- Over one-third (35.9%) of Clark County residents are in households that have annual income below the general self-sufficiency level of 200% Federal Poverty Level. (ACS 2009)
- Among Clark County residents age 65 and over, 2,007 (9.6%) are in poverty.

- The American Community Survey indicates a large increase in poverty between 2008 and 2009 in Clark County, with the poverty rate going from 13.3% to 16.2% and the estimated count of persons in poverty increasing by about 4,000.
- The poverty rate for minority residents (non-white and/or Hispanic) is much higher (36.9%) than the poverty rate for non-Hispanic white residents. However, non-Hispanic whites account for 69.4% of all Clark County residents in poverty in 2009.

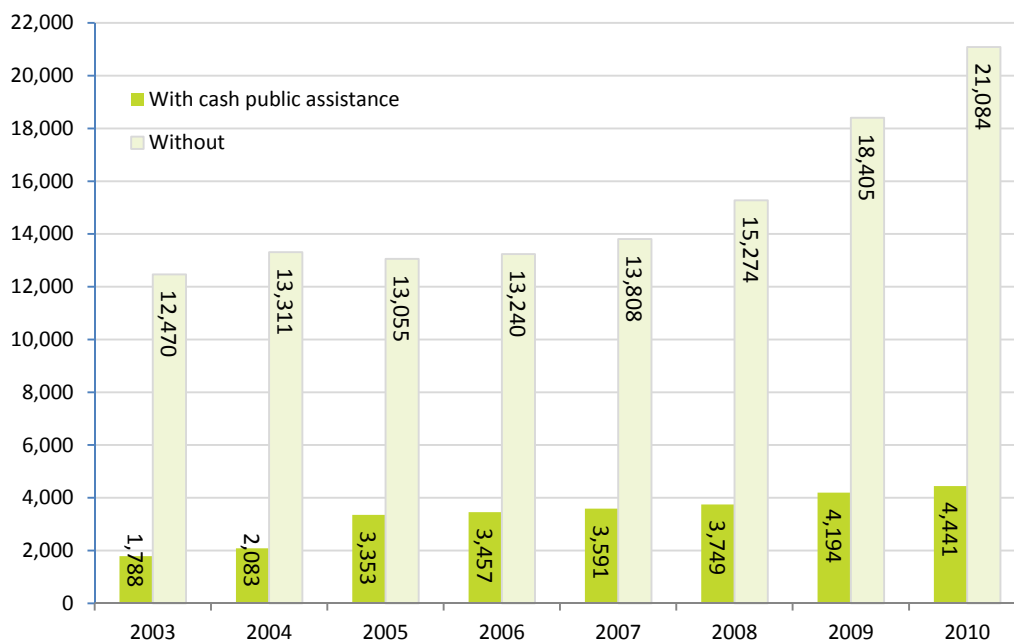
Table 21. Poverty count and rate for families with children by family type, 2009

Family type	Clark County		Ohio	
Families with children under age 18 in poverty	3,549	20.8%	264,004	18.7%
Married couples families	755	7.3%	62,125	6.9%
Male householder, no wife present	423	33.0%	28,237	25.2%
Female householder, no husband present	2,371	43.3%	173,642	43.6%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- One in every 5 (20.8%) Clark County families with children are in poverty.
- The poverty rate for male single-parent families in Clark County (33.0%) is higher than the corresponding rate for the state (25.2%).
- The poverty rate for female single-parent families is almost 6 times greater than the poverty rate for married couples with children. Among families in poverty with children, two-thirds (66.8%) are female single-parent families.

Figure 4. Average monthly recipients of food stamps/SNAP benefits, with and without cash public assistance, 2003 to 2010



Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Public Assistance Monthly Statistics

- Persons receiving food stamps but *not* receiving cash public assistance are commonly described as “working poor.”
- In calendar year 2010, there were 21,084 “working poor” food stamp recipients in Clark County, nearly 5 times the number of food stamp recipients on public assistance.
- From 2006 to 2010, Clark County’s number of “working poor” food stamp recipients increased by over 7,800, or 59.2%. This same group increased statewide by 64.5%.
- From 2006 to 2010, Clark County’s number of food stamp recipients who are also on public assistance increased by 984, or 28.5%. This same group increased statewide by 27.7%.
- In 2009, the annual unduplicated count people receiving Food Assistance was 33,946 in Clark County, or 24.3% of the total population. In comparison, the statewide unduplicated recipient rate was 18.6%. (ODJFS, County Profiles)
- In 2008, Clark County’s “rate of dependency on income supports” was 23.3%, ranking the county 29 of 88 (with 1 as lowest rate of dependency). This rate refers to the total amount of income support provided by taxpayer dollars divided by total personal income. The statewide rate for 2008 was 18.2%. (ODJFS, County Profiles)
- Second Harvest Food Bank: The food bank operates in Clark, Champaign and Logan Counties, with 71 affiliate agencies operating over 90 food pantries and soup kitchens. In 2010, over the three county area, 337,111 adults and children were served an equivalent of 3,033,093 meals. (Catholic Charities, annual report 2010)
- In program year 2010, 9,385 households in Clark County received assistance with home heating or cooling through the LI-HEAP program, with average expenses of \$247 per household. (ODOD, special request)
- From 2003 to 2009, the number of Clark County children in child care assistance programs more than doubled from 946 to 2,099. (Kids Count Data Center)

3.0 Who are the youth of Clark County?

3.1 Age distribution and population change

Table 22. Age ranges of youth population, 2010

Age range	Clark County		Springfield		Ohio	
Total population	138,333	100.0%	60,608	100.0%	11,536,504	100.0%
Under 18	32,643	23.6%	14,775	24.4%	2,730,751	23.7%
Under 5 years	8,672	6.3%	4,618	7.6%	720,856	6.2%
5 to 9 years	8,844	6.4%	4,028	6.6%	747,889	6.5%
10 to 14 years	9,229	6.7%	3,799	6.3%	774,699	6.7%
15 to 17 years	5,898	4.3%	2,330	3.8%	487,307	4.2%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

- Clark County's youth population under age 18 is 32,643, with one-quarter (26.6%) below primary school age. Clark County has nearly 24,000 school age youth.
- Just beyond the youth age bracket, there are 3,900 young adults ages 18 or 19.
- Clark County is remarkably similar to the state with respect to the percentage of its total population within each of the youth age groups presented above.
- The Clark County population under age 18 is 51.4% male.

Table 23. Population projections by age cohort, Clark County, 2010 to 2030

Year	Age 0 to 4	Age 5 to 9	Age 10 to 14	Age 15 to 19
2010	9,100	9,030	9,580	10,540
2015	8,910	9,110	8,980	10,250
2020	9,030	8,900	9,150	9,890
2025	8,980	9,000	9,070	10,620
2030	9,090	9,000	9,000	10,320
Projected difference between 2010 and 2030	-0.1%	-0.3%	-6.1%	-2.1%

Source: Ohio Department of Development, Population Estimates

Note: ODOD projections were prepared in July 2003, so the population estimates for year 2010 in differ in Tables 22 and 23.

- The Ohio Department of Development projects relatively little population change for Clark County's youth age groups over the next 20 years.

3.2 Geographic distribution

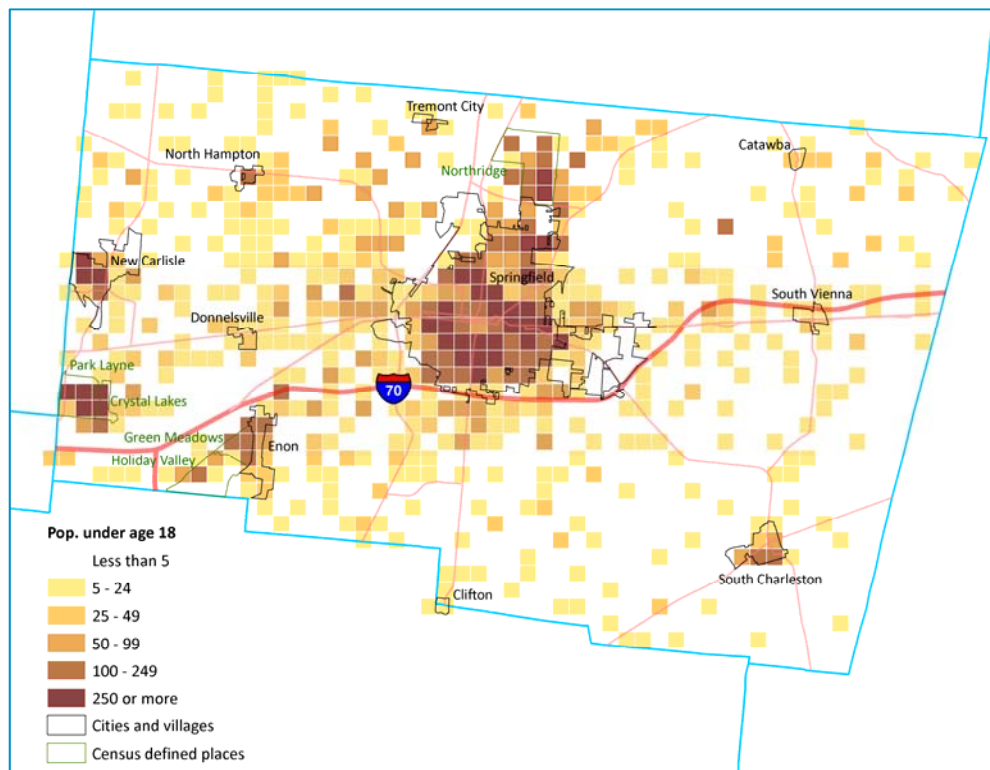
Table 24. Population ages 5 to 17, 2000 and 2010

Place	Census 2000	Census 2010	Change 2000-2010	Percent change	Share of county 2010
Clark County	26,873	23,971	-2,902	-10.8%	100.0%
Springfield	11,792	10,157	-1,635	-13.9%	42.4%
New Carlisle	1,179	1,067	-112	-9.5%	4.5%
Villages (8)	1,216	1,079	-137	-11.3%	4.5%
Unincorporated areas	12,686	11,668	-1,018	-8.0%	48.7%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

- From 2000 to 2010, Clark County's school age population decreased at a higher rate (10.8%) than did the population overall (4.4%).
- In Clark County, 4 in 10 (42.4%) school age youth live in the city of Springfield.
- Similar to the population overall, nearly half of the people ages 5 to 17 live outside the incorporated cities and villages. The three unincorporated communities of Northridge (1,310), Park Layne (922), and Green Meadow (420) account for more than 2,600 youth ages 5 to 17.
- Map 2 represents the broad geographic distribution of the youth population in Clark County.

Map 2. Distribution of youth under age 18 by half-mile, 2010



Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census

Note: Population was assigned to half-mile cells based on the centroid of the Census 2010 block.

3.3 Household type and relationships

Table 25. Children ages 5 to 17 by family type, Clark County, 2000 and 2009

Family type	2009	2009 percent	Change 2000-2009	Percent change	Ohio 2009 percent
Total	21,638	100.0%	-2,680	-11.0%	100.0%
In married couple families	13,484	62.3%	-4,010	-22.9%	68.0%
In families with male householder, no wife present	1,328	6.1%	-85	-6.0%	6.2%
In families with female householder, no husband present	6,826	31.5%	+1,415	+26.2%	25.8%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and American Community Survey

Note: This table only includes children who are dependents of the householder.

- Among school age children who live in family households, 6 in 10 (62.3%) live in a married couple families.
- Compared to Ohio, Clark County has a lesser portion of its school age youth living in married couple families and a higher portion living in female single-parent families.
- From 2000 to 2009, the number of school age youth in married couple families decreased by 22.9% while the number in female single-parent families increased by 26.2%.

Table 26. Relationship to householder for children under age 18 in households, 2009

Relationship	Clark County		Ohio	
All children under age 18 living in households	32,848	100.0%	2,707,423	100.0%
Own child	30,200	91.9%	2,461,120	90.9%
Biological child	28,376	86.4%	2,304,771	85.1%
Adopted child	554	1.7%	50,156	1.9%
Stepchild	1,270	3.9%	106,193	3.9%
Grandchild	1,426	4.3%	158,704	5.9%
Other relatives	553	1.7%	40,364	1.5%
Foster child or other unrelated child	669	2.0%	47,235	1.7%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- Nine out of 10 (91.9%) youth living in households in Clark County are the own child of the householder, be they biological, adopted, or step children.
- The distribution of youth by relationship to householder is similar to the state, with a slightly lesser portion of children who live with a grandparent householder.
- Among all children under age 18 in households, 8.7% live with an unmarried partner of their parent. (ACS 2009)

3.4 Parents in labor force

Table 27. Children ages 6 to 17 by labor force participation of parents, 2009

	Clark County		Ohio	
Children ages 6 to 17 in families or subfamilies	21,248	100.0%	1,741,429	100.0%
Living with two parents				
Both parents in labor force	9,783	46.0%	799,092	45.9%
Father only in labor force	2,210	10.4%	294,376	16.9%
Mother only in labor force	466	2.2%	38,801	2.2%
Neither parent in labor force	346	1.6%	20,112	1.2%
Living with father only				
In labor force	1,482	7.0%	102,688	5.9%
Not in labor force	0	0.0%	14,174	0.8%
Living with mother only				
In labor force	6,620	31.2%	380,475	21.8%
Not in labor force	341	1.6%	91,711	5.3%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- Compared to the state, school age children in Clark County are more likely to be living with a female single-parent who is in the labor force and less likely to be living with a two-parent family in which only the father is in the labor force.

3.5 Language spoken at home

Table 28. Children ages 5 to 17 by language spoken at home, 2009

	Clark County		Ohio	
Children ages 5 to 17	23,740	100.0%	1,976,900	100.0%
Speak only English	23,007	96.9%	1,844,018	93.3%
Speak Spanish	630	2.7%	55,503	2.8%
Speak all other languages	103	0.4%	77,379	3.9%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

3.6 Public/private school enrollment

Table 29. Percentage of enrolled students in private school, 2000 and 2009

	Clark County 2000	Clark County 2009	Ohio 2009
Enrolled in nursery school or preschool	45.0%	65.9%	42.5%
Enrolled in Kindergarten to grade 12	8.6%	9.1%	13.6%
Enrolled in kindergarten	15.0%	20.6%	13.8%
Enrolled in grade 1 to grade 4	10.9%	7.8%	14.3%
Enrolled in grade 5 to grade 8	6.0%	11.3%	13.9%
Enrolled in grade 9 to grade 12	6.6%	6.4%	12.7%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- About 1 in 10 (9.1%) students in grades K-12 in Clark County is enrolled in a private school, a smaller percentage than for K-12 students statewide (13.6%).
- The majority of children in nursery or preschool in Clark County are in a private school setting.
- Perhaps due to expanded options for private education at the middle school level, a higher percentage (11.3%) of Clark County students in grades 5 to 8 are enrolled in private school than was the case in 2000 (6.0%).
- Analysis of ODE and NCES data suggests that the percentage of K-12 students in Clark County enrolled in private school is slightly less (~2 percentage points) than the U.S. Census Bureau estimate of 9.1%.

Table 30. Private schools in Clark County, school year 2009-2010

School	Grade level	Enrollment
Catholic Central Elementary - Lagoda Ave.	PK-6	220
Catholic Central Elementary - N. Limestone St.	PK-6	238
Catholic Central High School	7-12	363
Emmanuel Christian Academy	KG-12	401
Guiding Shepherd Christian School	KG-10	18
Maiden Lane Educare	KG-1	26
Nightingale Montessori	PK-12	101
Ridgewood School	KG-8	81
Risen Christ Lutheran School	KG-5	44
Springfield Christian School	PK-8	85
Twin Oaks SDA Elementary School	PK-5	11

Source: National Center for Education Statistics, Private School Universe Survey

- As of fall 2009, Clark County has 11 private schools with 1,588 students enrolled.
- All 11 schools are located in Springfield with the exception of Guiding Shepherd located in New Carlisle.
- About 300 more students are enrolled in Springfield High School (1,868) than in the 11 private schools combined.
- Clark County has two public high schools with over 1,000 students each and 13 other public schools with at least 500 students each.
- Among the seven public school districts, Springfield City Schools claims 15 of the 43 schools, including 10 of 25 elementary schools. (Table 31 on facing page)
- The Springfield-Clark Career Technology Center is not included in the analysis for this report. In school year 2009-2010, the center had an enrollment of 705 students – 21.2% of whom with disability, 42.3% as economically disadvantaged, and 13.9% as minority race or ethnicity.

Table 31. Clark County public schools by enrollment size, school year 2009-2010

School	District	Enrollment	Order
Springfield HS	Springfield	1,868	1
Tecumseh HS	Tecumseh	1,063	2
Tecumseh MS	Tecumseh	755	3
Kenton Ridge HS	Northeastern	747	4
Shawnee HS	Clark-Shawnee	734	5
Northwestern ES	Northwestern	674	6
Greenon HS	Greenon	659	7
Indian Valley MS	Greenon	619	8
Northwestern HS	Northwestern	585	9
Northridge MS	Northeastern	564	10
Reid ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	561	11
Northwestern MS	Northwestern	553	12
Northeastern HS	Northeastern	530	13
Possum ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	519	14
Rolling Hills ES	Northeastern	518	15
South Vienna ES	Northeastern	478	16
Snowhill ES	Springfield	477	17
Warder Park-Wayne ES	Springfield	474	18
Mann ES	Springfield	469	19
Perrin Woods ES	Springfield	421	20
Kenwood ES	Springfield	420	21
Kenton ES	Springfield	419	22
New Carlisle ES	Tecumseh	415	23
Snyder Park ES	Springfield	402	24
Northridge ES	Northeastern	401	25
Park Layne ES	Tecumseh	400	26
Enon ES	Greenon	389	27
Hayward MS	Springfield	381	28
Lincoln ES	Springfield	363	29
Lagonda ES	Springfield	354	t-30
Roosevelt MS	Springfield	354	t-30
South Vienna MS	Northeastern	350	32
Fulton ES	Springfield	333	33
Miami View ES	Southeastern	312	34
Hustead ES	Greenon	288	35
Schaefer MS	Springfield	276	36
Donnelsville ES	Tecumseh	274	37
Southeastern HS	Southeastern	257	38
Life Skills Center-Springfield	(charter school)	254	39
Rockway ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	243	40
Southeastern MS	Southeastern	240	t-41
Medway ES	Tecumseh	240	t-41
Springfield Academy of Excellence	(charter school)	213	43
Keifer Alternative Center	Springfield	208	44
Sprfld. Preparatory and Fitness Academy	(charter school)	164	45
Kindergarten Village ES	Clark-Shawnee	68	46

Source: Ohio Department of Education

3.7 District enrollment by grade

Table 32. Enrollment by district over time

District	SY 1997-1998	SY 2001-2002	SY 2005-2006	SY 2009-2010
All 7 districts	24,502	23,181	21,892	20,593
Clark-Shawnee	2,502	2,339	2,348	2,114
Greenon	2,083	1,958	1,941	1,951
Northeastern	3,230	3,357	3,625	3,575
Northwestern	1,875	1,860	1,887	1,799
Southeastern	859	807	846	806
Springfield	10,187	9,335	7,784	7,219
Tecumseh	3,766	3,525	3,461	3,129

Source: Ohio Department of Education

Note: Totals in this table do not include preschool.

- The seven public school districts vary greatly in size. Springfield, with 35.1% of all public school students K-12, is almost nine times larger than Southeastern, with 3.9% of all students.
- Over the past 15 years, enrollment across the seven public school districts lost a combined 16.0%, or 3,926 students. Springfield alone is down by 3,265 students, or 31.1%, since school year 1995-1996.
- Northeastern district is the only one to gain enrollment over the 15-year period (up by 439 or 14.0%).
- For reference, Table 33 presents the average enrollment by grade per school district.

Table 33. Enrollment by district and grade level, school year 2009-2010

Grade	All 7 districts	Clark-Shawnee	Greenon	North-eastern	North-western	South-eastern	Springfield	Tecumseh
Total K-12	20,593	2,114	1,951	3,575	1,799	806	7,219	3,129
Kindergarten	1,172	58	117	118	126	65	618	70
Grade 1	1,490	121	131	213	118	60	603	244
Grade 2	1,606	154	163	264	141	62	591	231
Grade 3	1,611	167	129	256	137	60	591	271
Grade 4	1,601	172	132	249	139	62	606	241
Grade 5	1,666	164	152	286	129	67	608	260
Grade 6	1,593	194	141	282	144	56	532	244
Grade 7	1,653	181	149	311	130	68	546	268
Grade 8	1,598	170	177	321	150	50	488	242
Grade 9	1,940	175	151	326	171	75	769	273
Grade 10	1,688	205	194	333	121	69	478	288
Grade 11	1,444	186	162	312	139	60	359	226
Grade 12	1,531	167	153	304	154	52	430	271

Source: Ohio Department of Education

3.8 Race and ethnicity

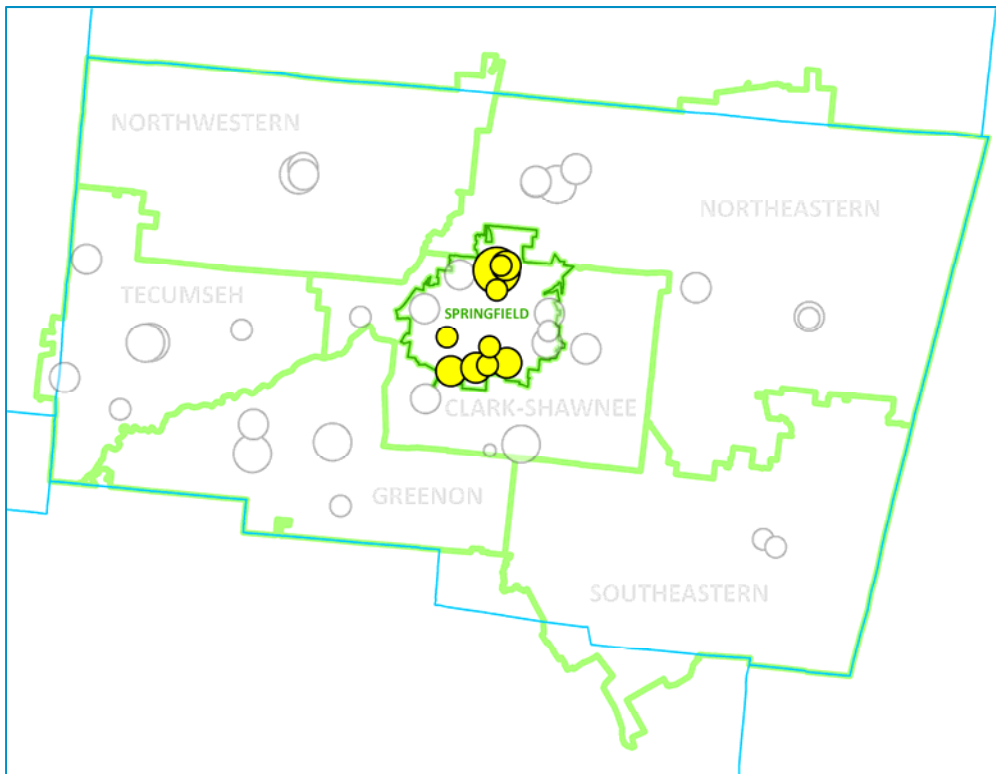
Table 34. District enrollment by race, SY 2009-2010

District	Asian	Black, non-Hispanic	Hispanic	American Indian or Alaskan Native	Multiracial	White, non-Hispanic
Total count	155	2,006	440	10	1,034	17,012
Clark-Shawnee	14	80	12	--	57	1,959
Greenon	13	10	22	10	53	1,848
Northeastern	30	61	20	--	131	3,342
Northwestern	20	--	--	--	39	1,731
Southeastern	--	--	--	--	25	767
Springfield	56	1,830	155	--	654	4,577
Tecumseh	22	25	231	--	75	2,788
Percentage	0.8%	9.7%	2.1%	<1%	5.0%	82.4%
Clark-Shawnee	0.7%	3.8%	0.6%	--	2.7%	92.2%
Greenon	0.7%	0.5%	1.1%	0.5%	2.7%	94.5%
Northeastern	0.8%	1.7%	0.6%	--	3.6%	93.2%
Northwestern	1.1%	--	--	--	2.2%	>95%
Southeastern	--	--	--	--	3.0%	94.9%
Springfield	0.8%	25.1%	2.1%	--	9.0%	62.8%
Tecumseh	0.7%	0.8%	7.3%	--	2.4%	88.6%

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Ohio Department of Education data indicates that minorities (i.e. non-white, multiracial, or of Hispanic ethnicity) represent 17.6% of the total enrollment in Clark County public school districts. This data point is supported by the 2009 American Community Survey which estimates that 18.1% of the county's 23,740 youth ages 5 to 17 are minorities.
- At 37.2%, Springfield City Schools has, by far, the largest portion of its enrollment as a minority race or ethnicity. At 11.4%, Tecumseh is the only other public school district in Clark County with minority enrollment above 10%.
- Springfield's primary minority population is black (25.1%), and Tecumseh's is Hispanic (7.3%).
- Springfield has over 650 students (9.0%) who identify themselves as multiracial.
- From 2001 to 2010, the number of black students in the 7 districts decreased by 718, or 26.4%, and the number of white, non-Hispanic students decreased by 3,174, or 15.7%.
- Over the same period, the number of Hispanic students and multiracial students doubled, increasing by 223 and 532, respectively.
- There are five public schools (including two charter schools) with 50% or more of enrollment as a minority race or ethnicity, and eight additional schools with at least one-quarter of enrollment as a minority, as shown in Table 35.
- As displayed in Map 3, the ten schools (excluding the charter schools) with at least 25% minority enrollment are all located in the Springfield district.

Map 3. Schools with at least 25% of enrollment as minority race or ethnicity (in yellow), school year 2009-2010



Sources: Ohio Department of Education; Clark County Auditor, GIS Division
Note: Size of circle denotes relative sizes of total enrollment at school.

Table 35. Clark County public schools by percentage minority, school year 2009-2010

School	Minority %	Minority	Order	Black	Asian	Hispanic	Multiracial
Springfield Academy of Excellence	84.0%	179	1	139	0	19	21
Perrin Woods ES	79.1%	333	2	245	0	0	79
Sprgfld. Prep. and Fitness Academy	68.9%	113	3	82	0	0	31
Fulton ES	66.4%	221	4	169	0	17	34
Hayward MS	55.6%	212	5	173	0	0	32
Lincoln ES	48.2%	175	6	135	0	0	33
Keifer Alternative Center	48.1%	100	7	73	0	0	24
Springfield HS	38.3%	715	8	550	22	24	114
Life Skills Center-Springfield	34.3%	87	9	58	0	0	27
Kenwood ES	33.6%	141	10	91	0	11	38
Kenton ES	32.5%	136	11	70	15	0	42
Roosevelt MS	28.5%	101	12	63	0	0	30
Lagonda ES	28.0%	99	13	54	0	10	34
Snowhill ES	24.7%	118	14	54	0	0	52
Schaefer MS	23.9%	66	15	31	0	11	24
Snyder Park ES	23.6%	95	16	40	0	15	37
Mann ES	21.1%	99	17	38	0	16	45
Medway ES	17.9%	43	18	0	0	30	10
New Carlisle ES	16.9%	70	19	0	0	57	0
Warder Park-Wayne ES	15.4%	73	20	32	0	0	31
Rolling Hills ES	12.2%	63	21	14	0	0	38
Kindergarten Village ES	11.8%	8	22	0	0	0	0
Tecumseh MS	10.7%	81	23	0	0	57	14
Possum ES&MS	10.6%	55	24	35	0	0	12
Kenton Ridge HS	10.4%	78	25	28	14	0	31
Tecumseh HS	9.6%	102	26	12	0	64	20
Park Layne ES	9.3%	37	27	0	0	16	0
Donnelsville ES	9.1%	25	28	0	0	0	13
Enon ES	8.5%	33	29	0	0	0	15
Shawnee HS	8.0%	59	30	34	0	0	17
Northwestern ES	6.8%	46	31	0	0	0	24
Northridge MS	6.7%	38	32	0	0	0	22
Hustead ES	6.6%	19	33	0	0	0	12
Reid ES&MS	6.4%	36	34	0	0	0	20
Miami View ES	6.1%	19	35	0	0	0	10
Northridge ES	5.7%	23	36	0	0	0	12
Indian Valley MS	5.0%	31	37	0	0	0	15
Southeastern HS	4.7%	12	38	0	0	0	0
Southeastern MS	4.6%	11	39	0	0	0	0
Greenon HS	3.8%	25	40	0	0	0	10
Rockway ES&MS	3.7%	9	41	0	0	0	0
South Vienna ES	3.6%	17	42	0	0	0	13
Northwestern MS	3.3%	18	43	0	0	0	0
Northeastern HS	3.0%	16	44	0	0	0	0
South Vienna MS	2.9%	10	45	0	0	0	0
Northwestern HS	2.7%	16	46	0	0	0	0

Source: Ohio Department of Education

4.0 What challenges do Clark County youth face?

4.1 Financial strain

Poverty

Table 36. Poverty count and rate among youth ages 5 to 17, 1999 and 2009

	Clark County	Ohio
Age 5 to 17, for whom poverty is determined	23,366	1,945,863
Persons in poverty 2009	5,236	389,221
Poverty rate 2009	22.4%	20.0%
Persons in poverty 1999	3,746	280,419
Poverty rate 1999	14.3%	13.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and American Community Survey

Note: Certain population groups are excluded from Census Bureau poverty calculations.

- Over the decade, poverty among persons ages 5 to 17 increased by more than 8 percentage points, resulting in over 5,200 school age youth living in poverty in 2009.
- Clark County had the 29th highest poverty rate for children ages 5 to 17 in families. (U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates 2009)
- Approximately 1,800 (8.1%) youth ages 6 to 17 lived in extreme poverty, i.e., with household incomes below 50% of the Federal Poverty Level. (ACS 2009)
- Among all school age youth in poverty, 8 of 10 (81.8%) are non-Hispanic white. However, the poverty rate for these non-Hispanic white youth (18.9%) is much lower than the rate for the collective minority population (38.0%). (ACS 2009)
- Clark County youth in married couple families have less than a 1 in 10 (8.4%) chance of being in poverty while youth in other types of family households have a 1 in 2 (50.3%) chance of being in poverty. (ACS 2009)
- Among the 5,143 Clark County children in poverty in 2009 and living with a householder to whom they are related:
 - 23.6% live with a married couple
 - 12.5% live with a male single-parent
 - 64.0% live with a female single-parent
- Springfield is home to 65.0% of children ages 5 to 17 who are in households with income below poverty. For this age range, the poverty rate in Springfield (33.8%) was more than double the rate of the rest of Clark County (14.0%). (ACS 2007-2009)

Government assistance

- In Clark County, 12,506 youth under age 18 lived in households that received Supplemental Security Income, cash public assistance, or food stamps in 2009. This number represents 38.0% of all youth in households, well above the corresponding percentage of youth statewide (25.8%) living in households that received assistance. (ACS 2009)
- In 2009, the Clark County average number of children receiving Food Assistance per month was 10,870 and receiving Cash Assistance through Ohio Works First was 2,570. (ODJFS, County Profiles)

- The Clark County monthly average for childhood Food Assistance was up by 4,389 children (14.8%) from 2008 to 2009. (ODJFS, County Profiles)
- An unduplicated count of 18,140 Clark County youth under age 18 were in enrolled in Medicaid in fiscal year 2009, with a monthly average of 14,919. (ODJFS, County Profiles)
- As of 2007, 50.6% of all births to Clark County residents were paid for by Medicaid. (ODJFS, County Profiles)

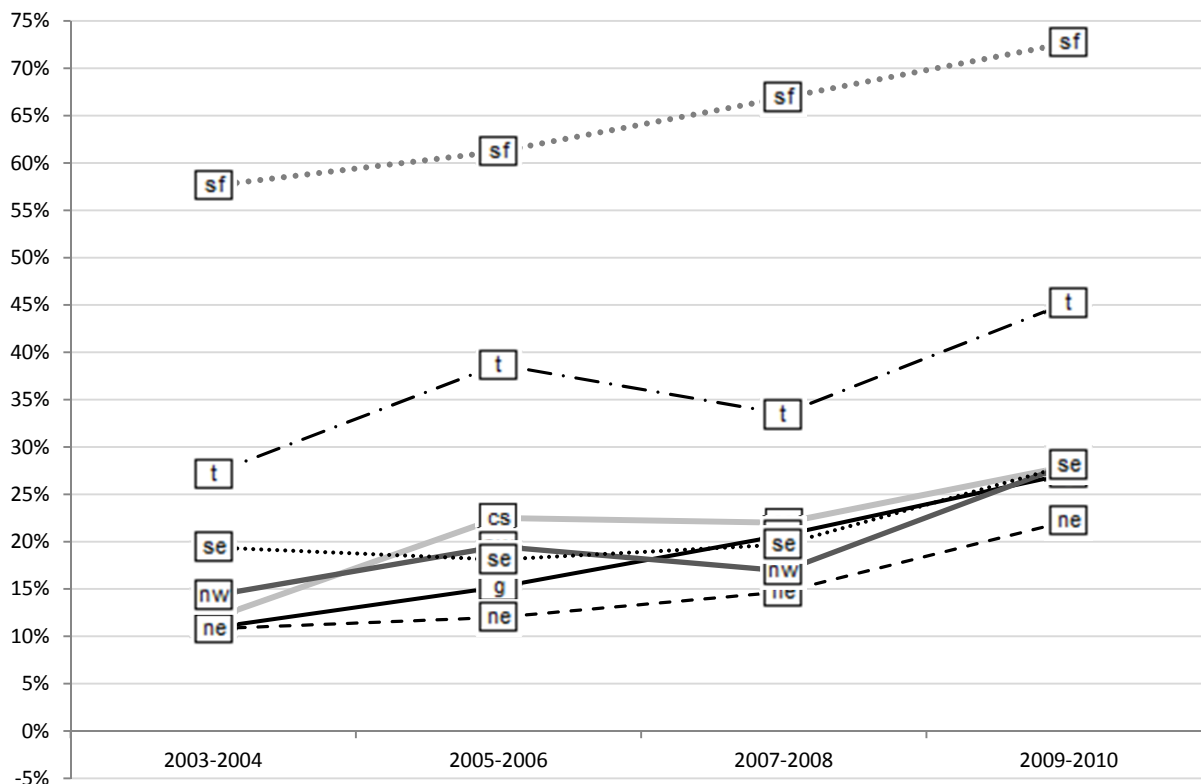
Economic Disadvantage

- Public school students are determined to be “economically disadvantaged” based on household income and various factors at the discretion of the school district. Economic disadvantage is roughly equivalent to the population eligible for the Free or Reduced Price Lunch program.

Table 37/ Figure 5. District enrollment by economic disadvantage, school year 2003-2004 to 2009-2010

District	SY 2003-2004	SY 2005-2006	SY 2007-2008	SY 2009-2010
Clark-Shawnee (cs)	11.9%	22.5%	22.0%	28.0%
Greenon (g)	10.9%	15.2%	20.7%	27.2%
Northeastern (ne)	10.8%	12.0%	14.7%	22.2%
Northwestern (nw)	14.3%	19.5%	16.9%	28.2%
Southeastern (se)	19.4%	18.1%	19.7%	28.1%
Springfield (sf)	57.6%	61.2%	66.9%	72.7%
Tecumseh (t)	27.2%	38.7%	33.5%	45.3%

Source: Ohio Department of Education



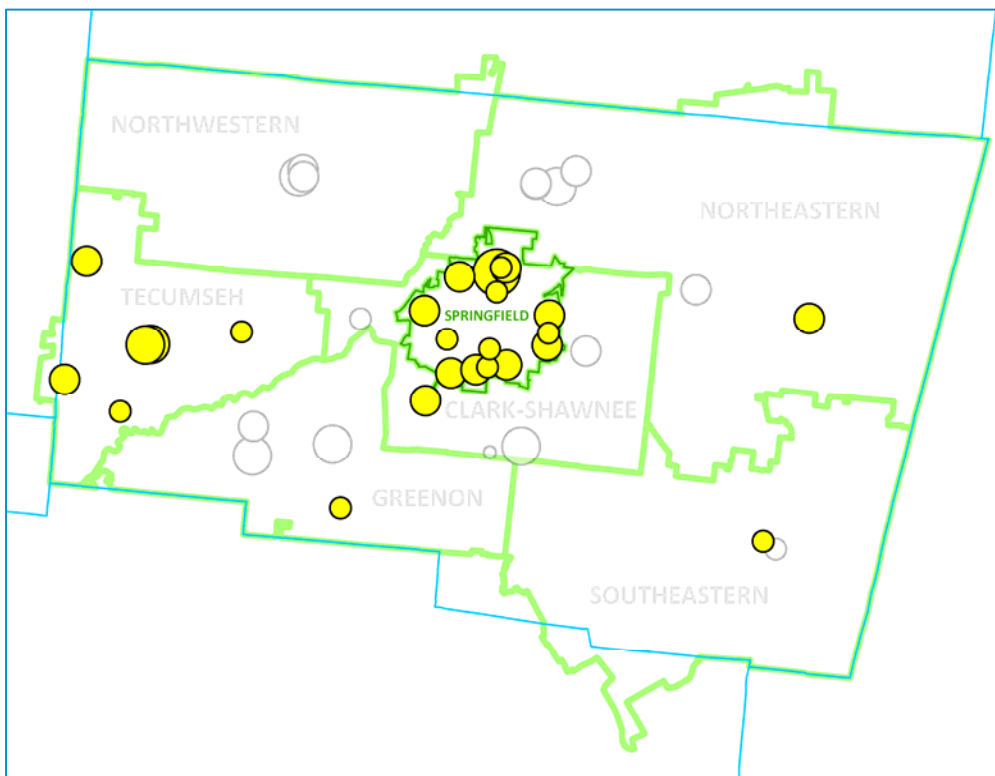
- The number of economically disadvantaged students in Clark County's seven public school districts is 9,387, or 45.3% of total enrollment. Coincidentally, Tecumseh's rate of economic disadvantage is exactly that of the county overall.
- Nearly three-fourths (72.7%) of students in the Springfield City Schools district (a total of 5,297 students) are economically disadvantaged. Rates vary by race and ethnicity (Table 38).
- Only Springfield and Tecumseh have economic disadvantage rates above 30%; however, rates are trending upward for all districts over the past decade.
- As displayed in Map 4, every school in the Springfield and Tecumseh districts has one-third or more of its total enrollment flagged as economically disadvantaged. The same is true of one school in the Greenon, Northeastern, and Southeastern districts.

Table 38. Economic disadvantage by race and ethnicity, Springfield City Schools, school year 2009-2010

District	Enrollment	Economically disadvantaged	Percent ED
Asian	56	12	21.4%
Black, non-Hispanic	1,830	1,455	79.5%
Hispanic	155	135	87.1%
Multiracial	654	514	78.6%
White, non-Hispanic	4,577	3,169	69.2%

Source: Ohio Department of Education

Map 4. Schools with at least 33% of enrollment as economically disadvantaged (in yellow), school year 2009-2010



Sources: Ohio Department of Education; Clark County Auditor, GIS Division
 Note: Size of circle denotes relative sizes of total enrollment at school.

Table 39. Clark County public schools by pct. of students with economic disadvantage (ED), school year 2009-2010

School	District	ED count	ED Pct.	Order
Lincoln ES	Springfield	345	94.9%	1
Fulton ES	Springfield	308	92.2%	2
Life Skills Center-Springfield	(charter school)	230	90.7%	3
Sprgfld. Preparatory and Fitness Academy	(charter school)	145	88.7%	4
Springfield Academy of Excellence	(charter school)	184	86.4%	5
Lagonda ES	Springfield	303	85.7%	6
Hayward MS	Springfield	324	85.1%	7
Snyder Park ES	Springfield	342	85.1%	8
Warder Park-Wayne ES	Springfield	392	82.6%	9
Kenwood ES	Springfield	346	82.5%	10
Perrin Woods ES	Springfield	343	81.5%	11
Schaefer MS	Springfield	212	76.5%	12
Mann ES	Springfield	352	75.1%	13
Keifer Alternative Center	Springfield	143	68.6%	14
Kenton ES	Springfield	281	67.0%	15
Park Layne ES	Tecumseh	264	66.0%	16
Roosevelt MS	Springfield	223	62.9%	17
Springfield HS	Springfield	1,129	60.4%	18
New Carlisle ES	Tecumseh	219	52.7%	19
Medway ES	Tecumseh	124	51.6%	20
Snowhill ES	Springfield	219	46.0%	21
Tecumseh MS	Tecumseh	337	44.6%	22
Possum ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	204	39.4%	23
South Vienna ES	Northeastern	182	38.0%	24
Hustead ES	Greenon	109	37.8%	25
Tecumseh HS	Tecumseh	389	36.6%	26
Donnelsville ES	Tecumseh	94	34.2%	27
Miami View ES	Southeastern	104	33.3%	28
Northwestern ES	Northwestern	219	32.5%	29
Reid ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	173	30.9%	30
Northwestern MS	Northwestern	162	29.3%	31
Enon ES	Greenon	114	29.2%	32
Southeastern MS	Southeastern	69	28.9%	33
Indian Valley MS	Greenon	167	26.9%	34
South Vienna MS	Northeastern	94	26.8%	35
Rockway ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	58	23.8%	36
Northeastern HS	Northeastern	119	22.4%	37
Northwestern HS	Northwestern	131	22.3%	38
Greenon HS	Greenon	143	21.7%	39
Southeastern HS	Southeastern	54	20.9%	40
Rolling Hills ES	Northeastern	107	20.7%	41
Shawnee HS	Clark-Shawnee	147	20.1%	42
Northridge ES	Northeastern	72	17.9%	43
Kenton Ridge HS	Northeastern	132	17.7%	44
Kindergarten Village ES	Clark-Shawnee	12	17.6%	45
Northridge MS	Northeastern	92	16.4%	46

Source: Ohio Department of Education

4.2 Disabilities

Table 40. Disability status of noninstitutionalized youth ages 5 to 17, 2009

	Clark County		Ohio	
All youth ages 5 to 17	23,740	100.0%	1,973,085	100.0%
With a disability	1,871	7.9%	122,213	6.2%
With one type of disability	1,416	6.0%	93,508	4.7%
With two or more types of disabilities	455	1.9%	28,705	1.5%
With a hearing difficulty	219	0.9%	13,826	0.7%
With a vision difficulty	102	0.4%	15,177	0.8%
With a cognitive difficulty	1,622	6.8%	96,745	4.9%
With an ambulatory difficulty	59	0.2%	13,634	0.7%
With a self-care difficulty	383	1.6%	17,656	0.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

Table 41. Students with disabilities by district, school year 2009-2010

District	Count	Percent of total enrollment
Clark-Shawnee	236	11.1%
Greenon	144	7.3%
Northeastern	341	9.5%
Northwestern	209	11.6%
Southeastern	114	14.1%
Springfield	1,220	16.7%
Tecumseh	453	14.4%

Source: Ohio Department of Education

Table 42. Incidence of disability types, Clark County public school districts, school year 2009-2010

Type of disability	Count
Specific learning disabilities	977
Cognitive disabilities	531
Speech and language impairments	346
Other health-impairments (minor)	264
Multiple disabilities (other than deaf or blind)	162
Emotional disturbances (SBH)	131
Autism	102
Developmental delays	36
Orthopedic impairments	22
Deafness (hearing impairments)	12

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Over 2,700 students in the Clark County public school districts have been identified as having one or more disabilities. In the public school districts, cognitive disabilities and specific learning disability are the most prevalent types identified.
- Three districts – led by Springfield – have higher disability rates, which may be due, in part, to the availability of specialized instruction. Table 43 provides school level disability rates.

Table 43. Clark County public schools by percentage disabled, school year 2009-2010

School	Disability %	Disability	Order	Speech	Emotional	Cognitive	Learning
Keifer Alternative Center	47.8%	99	1	0	59	22	0
Sprgfld. Prep. and Fitness Academy	36.7%	60	2	0	0	10	25
Life Skills Center-Springfield	26.7%	68	3	0	0	29	28
Kindergarten Village ES	23.0%	16	4	10	0	0	0
Schaefer MS	21.4%	59	5	0	0	15	29
Lincoln ES	19.1%	70	6	17	0	22	21
Kenton ES	18.1%	76	7	15	0	17	22
Donnelsville ES	18.1%	50	8	10	0	0	15
Miami View ES	16.9%	53	9	29	0	0	0
Warder Park-Wayne ES	16.2%	77	10	21	0	14	28
Springfield HS	15.8%	295	11	0	13	115	97
Roosevelt MS	15.7%	56	12	0	0	13	24
Park Layne ES	15.7%	63	13	22	0	0	26
Snyder Park ES	15.3%	61	14	15	0	14	19
Hayward MS	15.1%	57	15	0	0	29	23
Tecumseh MS	14.9%	113	16	0	0	15	56
Lagonda ES	14.7%	52	17	22	0	10	17
Springfield Academy of Excellence	14.4%	31	18	12	0	11	0
Perrin Woods ES	14.1%	60	19	0	0	18	15
Tecumseh HS	13.8%	147	20	0	0	18	73
Northwestern ES	13.4%	90	21	38	0	10	15
Northeastern HS	13.3%	70	22	0	0	14	36
Southeastern Sr. HS	13.1%	34	23	0	0	0	23
Kenwood ES	12.9%	54	24	0	0	15	23
Medway ES	12.9%	31	25	0	0	0	0
Fulton ES	12.3%	41	26	17	0	13	0
New Carlisle ES	12.1%	50	27	16	0	0	22
Mann ES	11.8%	55	28	0	0	13	25
Northwestern HS	11.7%	68	29	0	11	14	29
Shawnee HS	11.6%	85	30	0	0	23	44
Southeastern Jr. HS	11.5%	28	31	0	0	0	11
Reid ES&MS	11.2%	63	32	12	0	0	28
South Vienna MS	10.4%	36	33	0	0	0	17
South Vienna ES	10.1%	48	34	0	0	0	16
Possum ES&MS	9.8%	51	35	0	0	0	15
Northwestern MS	9.2%	51	36	0	0	0	23
Rockway ES&MS	9.0%	22	37	0	0	0	15
Kenton Ridge HS	8.8%	66	38	0	0	12	31
Snowhill ES	8.7%	42	39	0	0	11	16
Enon ES	8.7%	34	40	12	0	0	0
Indian Valley MS	8.4%	52	41	0	0	0	27
Rolling Hills ES	8.3%	43	42	0	0	0	0
Northridge MS	8.2%	46	43	0	0	0	16
Northridge ES	7.8%	31	44	0	0	0	10
Greenon HS	7.2%	47	45	0	0	0	27
Hustead ES	3.7%	11	46	0	0	0	0

Source: Ohio Department of Education

4.3 Health issues

Table 44. Indicators of child health care coverage, health, and wellbeing, 2008-2009

Condition or status in past 12 months	Clark County	Ohio
Youth under age 18 population estimate	33,061	2,754,928
Uninsured	3.3%	4.0%
No dental coverage	16.8%	18.3%
No vision coverage	18.0%	22.4%
No drug coverage	6.7%	6.9%
Emergency room visit	17.5%	19.8%
Overnight hospital visit	8.1%	6.3%
Unmet dental health care needs	6.9%	4.5%
Major medical cost	21.1%	15.4%
Ever being diagnosed with asthma	27.3%	15.4%
Obese, ages 12 to 17 years	19.7%	18.5%

Source: Ohio Family Health Survey

Note: Dental, vision, and drug coverage excludes children younger than one year of age

- Based on the 2008-2009 survey, Clark County was somewhat higher than the state in both the percentage of children with a costly medical event in the past 12 months and the percentage ever diagnosed with asthma.
- From 2001 to 2007, the number of Clark County children enrolled in public health care programs increased from 11,663 to 17,828 (52.9% increase). As of 2007, half (51.7%) of all children were enrolled. (Kids Count Data Center)

4.4 Residential and school mobility

Table 45. Current place of residence for youth living in Clark County one year ago, 2009

	Clark County		Ohio	
Children ages 5 to 17	23,156	100.0%	1,978,522	100.0%
Same house as one year ago	19,079	82.4%	1,709,237	86.4%
Same county, different house	3,577	15.4%	199,660	10.1%
Same state, different county	406	1.8%	42,503	2.1%
Different state	94	0.4%	27,122	1.4%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- Among the school age population currently in Clark County, 8 in 10 (82.4%) are living in the same house as one year ago, and another 15.4% were in a different house but still within Clark County.
- Only 2.2% of youth ages 5 to 17, a total of 500 people, resided outside Clark County one year ago.

Table 46. School and district student mobility by district

	SY 2009-2010	Since SY 2002-2003 Annual minimum	Since SY 2002-2003 Annual maximum
District mobility			
Clark-Shawnee	6.6%	6.4%	9.6%
Greenon	7.5%	7.0%	9.2%
Northeastern	6.4%	6.0%	8.3%
Northwestern	7.2%	7.2%	9.0%
Southeastern	8.5%	4.9%	9.5%
Springfield	13.5%	11.7%	16.3%
Tecumseh	10.4%	9.5%	12.9%
School mobility			
Clark-Shawnee	6.6%	6.4%	9.6%
Greenon	7.8%	7.1%	10.0%
Northeastern	6.5%	6.1%	8.4%
Northwestern	7.2%	7.2%	9.0%
Southeastern	8.5%	4.9%	9.5%
Springfield	18.3%	14.5%	19.6%
Tecumseh	10.7%	9.8%	13.4%

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- District mobility refers to a student's change of enrollment between school in different districts, and school mobility is a change of enrollment between schools within the same district.
- There is no clear pattern of increased or decreased mobility for any of the public school districts over the past eight school years.
- For school year 2009-2010, Springfield's school mobility rate (18.3%) is more than twice that of any other district besides Tecumseh, at 10.7%.
- Springfield is the only district with a rate of school mobility that is substantially higher than its rate of district mobility.
- Springfield schools dominate the list of schools with building mobility rates that exceed 14%, as displayed in Table 47.
- Fulton Elementary School in Springfield has the highest rate of mobility (26.6%) among the traditional schools; Life Skills Center and Keifer Alternative Center have the highest rates.

Table 47. Clark County public schools with highest mobility rates, SY 2009-2010

School	District	Building mobility	Order
Life Skills Center-Springfield	(charter school)	68.3%	1
Keifer Alternative Center	Springfield	59.1%	2
Fulton ES	Springfield	26.6%	3
Lincoln ES	Springfield	19.2%	4
Springfield Academy of Excellence	(charter school)	19.1%	5
Kenton ES	Springfield	18.9%	6
Schaefer MS	Springfield	18.4%	7
Snyder Park ES	Springfield	17.9%	8
Lagonda ES	Springfield	17.6%	9
Springfield HS	Springfield	17.1%	10
Warder Park-Wayne ES	Springfield	16.6%	11
Roosevelt MS	Springfield	16.5%	12
Kenwood ES	Springfield	15.1%	13
Mann ES	Springfield	14.5%	14
Hayward MS	Springfield	14.3%	15
Perrin Woods ES	Springfield	14.1%	t-16
New Carlisle ES	Tecumseh	14.1%	t-16
Medway ES	Tecumseh	13.0%	18
Snowhill ES	Springfield	12.9%	19
Springfield Preparatory and Fitness Academy	(charter school)	12.8%	20
Park Layne ES	Tecumseh	12.3%	21
Hustead ES	Greenon	11.0%	22
South Vienna ES	Northeastern	10.4%	23
Tecumseh MS	Tecumseh	10.1%	24
South Vienna MS	Northeastern	10.0%	25
Tecumseh HS	Tecumseh	9.9%	26
Southeastern Jr. HS	Southeastern	9.8%	27
Kindergarten Village ES	Clark-Shawnee	9.4%	28
Greenon HS	Greenon	9.1%	29
Miami View ES	Southeastern	8.5%	30
Possum ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	8.3%	31
Northwestern ES	Northwestern	8.2%	32
Northwestern MS	Northwestern	7.4%	33
Southeastern Sr. HS	Southeastern	7.3%	34
Enon ES	Greenon	7.2%	35
Reid ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	6.7%	36
Rolling Hills ES	Northeastern	6.3%	37
Shawnee HS	Clark-Shawnee	6.1%	38
Northwestern HS	Northwestern	5.9%	39
Northridge ES	Northeastern	5.8%	40
Northeastern HS	Northeastern	5.6%	41
Donnelsville ES	Tecumseh	5.4%	42
Indian Valley MS	Greenon	5.2%	43
Kenton Ridge HS	Northeastern	4.7%	44
Northridge MS	Northeastern	4.6%	45
Rockway ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	2.7%	46

Source: Ohio Department of Education

4.5 Limited English proficiency

- Among the seven public school districts, only two reported on Limited English Proficiency (LEP) learners for SY 2009-2010: Springfield with 115 and Tecumseh with 149.
- As of school year 2009-2010, eight schools across the seven districts have 10 or more children flagged as LEP, and only three schools have at least 30 LEP students: Tecumseh Middle School (41), Tecumseh High School (37), and New Carlisle Elementary School (39).
- Although 2009 census data on English limitations is not available for Clark County, in 2000, only 1.0% (266) of the population ages 5 to 17 spoke English less than “very well.” Among all Clark County households in 2000, only 5.5% (3,102) had a primary language other than English; and only 161 were “linguistically isolated,” with no member who was at least age 14 and could speak English “very well.”

4.6 Unsafe home environment

Table 48. Child safety indicators, fiscal year 2009

	Clark County	Ohio
Abuse and neglect cases		
Reports and investigations – allegations of child abuse and neglect	850	79,906
Number of maltreatment cases	162	15,358
Percentage of children with no recurrence of maltreatment	91.4%	92.7%
Foster care placements and family reunifications		
Children entering custody	89	7,743
Children reentering custody	8	952
Number of children reunified	70	5,847
Number of children reunified within 12 months	57	4,008
Percent of child reunifications within 12 months	81.4%	68.5%
Kinship Permanency Incentive payments		
Children approved for initial KPI funding	53	2,586
Children receiving KPI payments redeterminations	108	5,366
Total number of children receiving KPI payments	161	7,952

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, County Profiles

Table 49. Children under protection Clark County Childrens Services

	Under protection and remaining in their homes	Under protection and in CCCS custody
June 2007	734	151
June 2008	971	190
June 2009	946	172
June 2010	887	144

Source: Clark County Department of Jobs and Family Services, Quarterly Statistics

- The numbers of children under in-home and in-custody protection by the County have decreased, by 9% and 24%, respectively, since recent quarterly highs in June 2008.

Table 50. Children abused or neglected by type, Clark County, 2005 to 2009

Family type	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total cases substantiated	324	316	328	293	281
Neglect	152	145	128	105	88
Physical abuse	99	103	132	117	133
Sexual abuse	73	68	59	50	48

Source: Kids Count Data Center

- In 2009, Clark County had a substantiated abuse/neglect rate of 8.6 per 1,000 children, the county's lowest rate in at least the past eight years. In comparison, the statewide rate was 8.9. (Kids Count Datacenter)
- However, the total numbers of active cases in the Juvenile Court of abuse, neglect, or dependency was much higher in 2009 (485) and 2010 (439) than was averaged over the period of 2000 to 2008 (352). (Clark County Juvenile Court, Annual Report 2010)

4.7 Parent incarceration

- The rate of parental incarceration is an important new piece of knowledge generated by the Afterschool Activity Survey. The survey was a collaboration of Springfield Christian Youth Ministries, Springfield City Schools, and Wittenberg University. The survey was completed by approximately 2,000 Springfield City Schools students in grades 4 to 12 during May 2010.
- As noted in the section on Afterschool Activities (p. 49), parental incarceration rates are correlated with participation in extracurricular activities.
- 46.2% ($n = 596$) of 1,289 youth reported their father had been incarcerated.
- 19.8% ($n = 320$) of 1,613 youth reported their mother had been incarcerated.

4.8 Raised by grandparents

Table 51. Grandchildren under age 18 living with grandparent(s), 2009

	Clark County		Ohio	
Under age 18 living with grandparents	1,426	100.0%	158,704	100.0%
Grandparent householder responsible for grandchildren	761	53.4%	90,061	56.7%
Parent present	383	26.9%	56,062	35.3%
No parent present	378	26.5%	33,999	21.4%
Grandparent householder not responsible for grandchildren	665	46.6%	68,643	43.2%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

4.9 High student-teacher ratios

Table 52. School district student-teacher ratio, school year 2007-2008

District	SY 2007-2008
Clark-Shawnee	19.2
Greenon	21.2
Northeastern	21.6
Northwestern	19.1
Southeastern	18.9
Springfield	19.4
Tecumseh	20.0

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- For the most recent school year available (2007-2008), all seven public districts in Clark County had student per teacher ratios that were higher than the statewide ratio of 18.5.
- Over the past five school years for which data are available, student per teacher ratios have been as high as 22.9 (Springfield) and as low as 17.0 (Southeastern).

4.10 Low-rated schools

Table 53. Local Report Card ratings by enrollment, school year 2009-2010

Rating	Number of schools	Enrollment	Percent of total enrollment
All schools in 7 districts	46	20,655	100.0%
Academic emergency	4	904	4.4%
Academic watch	6	2,462	11.9%
Continuous improvement	7	3,235	15.7%
Effective	10	5,430	26.3%
Excellent	15	7,275	35.2%
Excellent with distinction	3	1,281	6.2%
Not rated	1	68	0.3%

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Ten of the 46 public schools, with 16.3% of the county's public enrollment, are in Academic emergency or Academic watch.
- Springfield City Schools district has 9 of the 10 lowest rated schools in the county and only one (Snowhill Elementary) of the 18 most highly rated.
- However, 4 out of every 10 (41.4%) public school students attend one of the 18 schools earning either an Excellent or Excellent with distinction rating, and 3 out of 4 (76.6%) students attend a school that is rated Effective or better.
- Each of the seven public districts has at least one school rated as Excellent or Excellent with distinction.

Table 54. Clark County public schools by Local Report Card rating, school year 2009-2010

School	District	Rating	Enrollment
Fulton ES	Springfield	Academic Emergency	333
Keifer Alternative Center	Springfield	Academic Emergency	208
Lincoln ES	Springfield	Academic Emergency	363
Kenwood ES	Springfield	Academic Watch	420
Mann ES	Springfield	Academic Watch	469
Perrin Woods ES	Springfield	Academic Watch	421
Schaefer MS	Springfield	Academic Watch	276
Snyder Park ES	Springfield	Academic Watch	402
Warder Park-Wayne ES	Springfield	Academic Watch	474
Kenton ES	Springfield	Continuous Improvement	419
Lagonda ES	Springfield	Continuous Improvement	354
Medway ES	Tecumseh	Continuous Improvement	240
Roosevelt MS	Springfield	Continuous Improvement	354
Springfield HS	Springfield	Continuous Improvement	1,868
Enon ES	Greenon	Effective	389
Hayward MS	Springfield	Effective	381
Northeastern HS	Northeastern	Effective	530
Northridge ES	Northeastern	Effective	401
Northwestern ES	Northwestern	Effective	674
Possum ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	Effective	519
South Vienna ES	Northeastern	Effective	478
Southeastern MS	Southeastern	Effective	240
Tecumseh MS	Tecumseh	Effective	755
Tecumseh HS	Tecumseh	Effective	1,063
Donnelsville ES	Tecumseh	Excellent	274
Greenon HS	Greenon	Excellent	659
Hustead ES	Greenon	Excellent	288
Indian Valley MS	Greenon	Excellent	619
Kenton Ridge HS	Northeastern	Excellent	747
Miami View ES	Southeastern	Excellent	312
New Carlisle ES	Tecumseh	Excellent	415
Northridge MS	Northeastern	Excellent	564
Northwestern HS	Northwestern	Excellent	585
Northwestern MS	Northwestern	Excellent	553
Park Layne ES	Tecumseh	Excellent	400
Rolling Hills ES	Northeastern	Excellent	518
Shawnee HS	Clark-Shawnee	Excellent	734
South Vienna MS	Northeastern	Excellent	350
Southeastern HS	Southeastern	Excellent	257
Reid Elementary ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	Excellent with Distinction	561
Rockway ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	Excellent with Distinction	243
Snowhill ES	Springfield	Excellent with Distinction	477
Kindergarten Village ES	Clark-Shawnee	Not Rated	68

Source: Ohio Department of Education

Note: Table does not include the three public charter schools.

5.0 How are Clark County youth behaving?

5.1 School attendance and discipline

Table 55. Student attendance rates by district, school year 2009-2010

District	Attendance rate
Clark-Shawnee	>95%
Greenon	94.7%
Northeastern	95.0%
Northwestern	94.5%
Southeastern	>95%
Springfield	93.5%
Tecumseh	94.7%

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Average attendance rates across the districts have shown little variability in recent years. One must go back to school year 1989-1990 for the last time a Clark County public school district had an average attendance rate below 92% (Springfield, 91.4%).
- While average attendance is high, Table 57 notes that truancy remains an issue in at least two local high schools, Greenon and Tecumseh.

Table 56. Disciplinary actions per 100 students by school district

	SY 2009-2010	Since SY 2001-2002 Annual minimum	Since SY 2001-2002 Annual maximum
Clark-Shawnee	6.0	6.0	20.0
Greenon	27.6	16.8	32.4
Northeastern	15.1	5.0	15.1
Northwestern	17.2	7.9	27.0
Southeastern	4.1	2.4	19.6
Springfield	23.8	15.4	46.1
Tecumseh	56.8	24.9	56.8

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- There is no discernible trend in disciplinary actions over the decade, with the exception of the Tecumseh district which has witnessed a steady rise, and more than doubled from 24.9 disciplinary actions per 100 students in school year 2005-2006 to a rate of 56.8 in school year 2009-2010.
- Disruptive behavior was cited as the most common reason for disciplinary action. Tecumseh Middle School alone had 703 incidents of disruptive behavior and Tecumseh High School had almost 500 during school year 2009-2010.
- There were relatively few disciplinary actions related to drugs. In school year 2009-2010, Springfield High School had the most with 14. Springfield HS also had the most incidents of fighting, with 116 on record.
- Besides Keifer Alternative Center, Schaefer Middle School had, by far, the highest rate of school suspensions at 62.2 per 100 students.
- Park Layne was the only elementary school in the county with a high disciplinary rate.

Table 57. Rate of disciplinary actions by public school in Clark County, school year 2009-2010

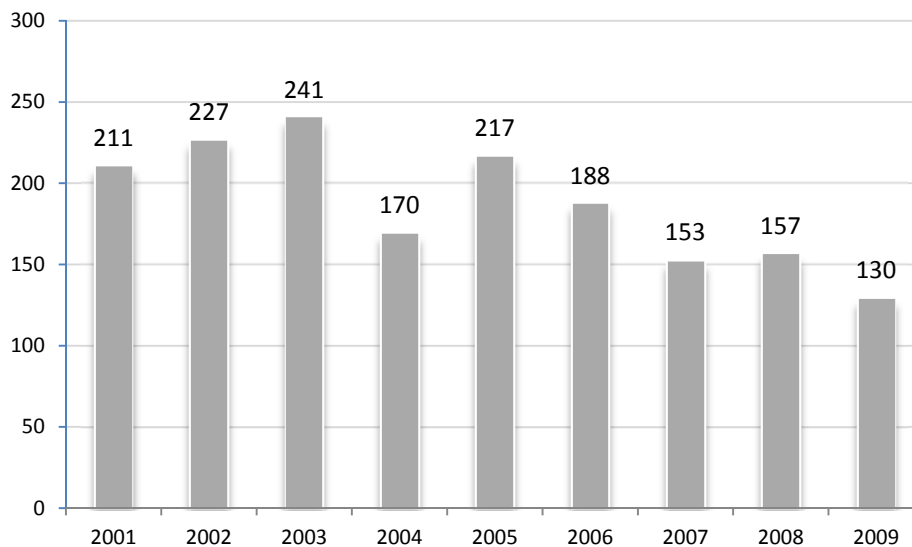
School	Discipline actions per 100 students	Order	Suspensions per 100 students	Truancy	Fighting	Disruptive behavior
Keifer Alternative Center	112.6	1	106.8	0	61	131
Tecumseh MS	109.0	2	29.0	15	62	703
Schaefer MS	98.4	3	62.2	0	37	186
Greenon HS	74.8	4	12.0	194	11	273
Park Layne ES	65.1	5	2.5	0	15	207
Tecumseh HS	63.6	6	11.9	123	17	494
Roosevelt MS	38.4	7	11.6	0	11	110
Northeastern HS	37.6	8	10.6	62	0	89
Lincoln ES	30.3	9	24.5	0	34	60
Northwestern HS	29.1	10	16.9	0	27	91
Springfield HS	27.2	t-11	26.8	0	116	332
Kenton Ridge HS	27.2	t-11	7.8	14	18	139
Lagonda ES	26.9	13	10.5	0	32	19
Springfield Prep. and Fitness Academy	21.4	14	21.4	0	0	24
Northwestern MS	17.9	15	9.6	0	35	37
Kenton ES	16.7	16	16.7	0	42	11
Hayward MS	15.0	t-17	6.8	0	27	10
Fulton ES	15.0	t-17	14.4	0	25	16
Shawnee HS	14.7	19	8.9	17	16	15
Northridge MS	12.8	20	6.0	0	16	35
Perrin Woods ES	10.4	21	9.7	0	26	0
Snyder Park ES	9.4	22	9.2	0	0	18
Mann ES	9.0	23	8.7	0	24	0
South Vienna MS	8.9	24	4.3	0	0	11
Medway ES	6.7	25	3.3	0	0	0
Springfield Academy of Excellence	6.6	t-26	5.6	0	0	0
Southeastern Sr. HS	6.6	t-26	6.6	0	0	0
Southeastern Jr. HS	6.3	28	3.8	0	0	0
Northwestern ES	6.2	29	2.5	0	0	0
Warder Park-Wayne ES	5.9	30	5.9	0	14	0
Kenwood ES	5.7	t-31	5.7	0	0	0
Northridge ES	5.7	t-31	2.0	0	0	0
Snowhill ES	5.2	33	5.2	0	0	0
Hustead ES	4.5	34	3.1	0	0	0
Indian Valley MS	4.4	35	4.4	0	0	0
Donnelsville ES	2.9	36	0.7	0	0	0
Possum ES&MS	2.3	37	2.3	0	0	0
South Vienna ES	2.1	38	2.1	0	0	0
Enon ES	1.8	39	1.8	0	0	0
Reid ES&MS	1.2	40	1.2	0	0	0
New Carlisle ES	1.0	41	0.7	0	0	0
Rolling Hills ES	0.8	42	0.2	0	0	0
Life Skills Center-Springfield	0.4	43	0.4	0	0	0
Miami View ES	0.3	44	0.0	0	0	0
Kindergarten Village ES	0.0	t-45	0.0	0	0	0
Rockway ES&MS	0.0	t-45	0.0	0	0	0

5.2 Crime

- Overall crime as a backdrop to youth crime:

According to the FBI Uniform Crime Reports, there were 934 Part-I violent crimes and 9,053 property crimes in Springfield in 2009. Springfield's violent crime rate of 15.1 per 1,000 population is higher than Columbus (14.1) but well below Cincinnati (23.8) and Cleveland (27.9). However, Springfield's property crime rate of 146.3 per 1,000 population is higher than the rate in any of Ohio's three largest cities. In addition, 20 violent crimes and 904 property crimes were reported to the county sheriff's office.

Figure 6. Youth adjudicated on felonies, Clark County, 2001 to 2009



Source: Kids Count Data Center

- The Clark County rate per 1,000 of adolescents adjudicated for felonies was much greater than the corresponding statewide rate. The annual state rate – at 11.2 in 2009 – has not exceeded 15.4 in the past 9 years, while Clark County's rate has been as high as 29.8 (in 2003) and had been over 20.0 in 7 of the past 9 years. However, the 2009 total (130) represents a 9-year low.
- In 2010, the Clark County Juvenile Detention Center had 1,022 total intakes, 72.2% of who were male, 62.2% of who were white, and 14.6% were charged with a felony. The average daily population at the center was 33, with an average length of stay of 9 days. (Clark County Juvenile Court, Annual Report 2010)
- In 2010, there were 1,976 active cases in the Juvenile Court regarding delinquent or unruly youth. This number was 21% below the 2000 to 2009 average of 2,492 cases and 28% below the 10-year high of 2,759 set in 2007. In 2010, 1,762 (89.2%) were new cases, as opposed to reactivated. (Clark County Juvenile Court, Annual Report 2010)
- The Mediation Center of the Clark County Common Pleas Court provided school-based mediation services for 502 cases in city schools and 60 cases in county schools during 2010. These cases generally pertained to attendance and behavioral issues. (Clark County Juvenile Court, Annual Report 2010)
- Among the nearly 1,700 official delinquency cases disposed of by the Juvenile Court in 2010, over one-quarter (27.4%) were related to probation or parole violations. (Table 58)

Table 58. Official delinquency cases disposed in Clark County Juvenile Court by type, 2010

Type	Count	Percent
Total	1,691	100.0%
Probation/Parole Violation	464	27.4%
Domestic Violence	117	6.9%
Assault	111	6.6%
Unruly	111	6.6%
Chronic Truant	100	5.9%
Theft	89	5.3%
Curfew	61	3.6%
Criminal Damaging	53	3.1%
Possession Tobacco	45	2.7%
Disorderly Conduct	41	2.4%
Possession Drugs	39	2.3%
Possession Alcohol	35	2.1%
Criminal Trespass	27	1.6%
Unauthorized Use of Property	24	1.4%
Falsification	23	1.4%
Obstructing Official Business	23	1.4%
Burglary	22	1.3%
Drug Paraphernalia	21	1.2%
Possession Criminal Tools	19	1.1%
Vandalism	19	1.1%
Aggravated Menacing	18	1.1%
Resisting Arrest	17	1.0%
Breaking And Entering	14	< 1%
Felonious Assault	14	< 1%
Gross Sexual Imposition	12	< 1%
Menacing	11	< 1%
Receiving Stolen Property	11	< 1%
Civil Protection Order	8	< 1%
Complicity	8	< 1%
Truancy	8	< 1%
Drug Trafficking	7	< 1%
Carrying Concealed Weapon	6	< 1%
Criminal Mischief	6	< 1%
Robbery	6	< 1%
Tampering With Evidence	6	< 1%
Aggravated Arson	5	< 1%
Aggravated Burglary	5	< 1%
Aggravated Robbery	5	< 1%
Drug Abuse	5	< 1%
Unauthorized Use of Motor Vehicle	5	< 1%
All other types (< 5 each)	70	4.1%

Source: Clark County Juvenile Court, Annual Report 2010.

5.3 Risk behaviors

- In 2009, the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) was administered in eight schools across the seven public districts, plus the Springfield-Clark Career Technology Center. About 25% of the 6,003 Clark County students at the selected schools participated in the survey. The items below are an assortment of key findings based on the self-reported data. In large part, this section pulls directly from the language of YRBS report documents.

Alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs

- 16% of students smoked cigarettes on at least 3 of the past 30 days.
- 7% of students bought cigarettes themselves from a store during the past 30 days, significantly higher than Ohio and U.S.
- 40% drank alcohol at least once during the past 30 days, significantly lower than Ohio and U.S.
- 35% of students tried marijuana at least once in their life, and 30% smoked marijuana within the past 30 days.
- 3% used a needle to inject drugs into their body at least once in their life, significantly higher than U.S.
- 11% used inhalants to get high at least once in their life, more than twice Ohio's rate.
- 23% had been offered or sold drugs on school property within the last 12 months, significantly lower than Ohio.
- 22% rode in a car in the past 30 days with a driver who had been drinking alcohol, and 9% themselves drove in the past 30 days when they had been drinking.

Sexual behaviors

- 51% of students had ever had sexual intercourse, significantly higher than Ohio and U.S., and 27% had had multiple sex partners.
- 9% used drugs or alcohol before having sexual intercourse, significantly lower than Ohio and the USA (42% said no, 49% had never had sex).
- 28% used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse, significantly lower than Ohio (23% said no, 49% had never had sex).
- 26% had sex without a condom in the past 3 months (14% always used a condom, 60% had not had sex in past 3 months).
- 12% used birth control pills the last time they had sexual intercourse, significantly lower than Ohio and U.S. (39% used some other method, 49% had never had sex).
- 3% answered they had been told by a doctor that they had a sexually transmitted disease.
- 11% reported never being educated about HIV/AIDS, a significantly higher rate than Ohio.

Violence

- 12% were hit, slapped, or physically hurt on purpose by their boyfriend or girlfriend in the past 12 months, significantly higher than Ohio.
- 9% were physically forced to have sexual intercourse against their will in the past 12 months, significantly higher than U.S.

Despair and suicide

- 29% felt so sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities during the past 12 months, significantly higher than Ohio and U.S.
- 16% seriously considered attempting suicide during the past 12 months, significantly higher than Ohio.
- 13% had made a plan about how they would actually attempt suicide within the past 12 months, significantly higher than Ohio and U.S.
- 9% said that they had actually attempted suicide during the past 12 months, an estimated 1,080 attempted suicides among Clark County high school students.

Overweight

- 33% of students were overweight or obese by body mass index, a rate higher than students statewide or nationwide.

5.4 Teenage pregnancy

Table 59. Teenage pregnancy rates, 2008

	Clark County	County rate per 1,000	Ohio	State rate per 1,000
All births	1,800	12.9	148,592	12.9
Births to mother age 14 and younger	2	0.5	201	0.5
Births to mother ages 15 to 17	91	31.9	4,717	19.7
Births to mother ages 18 to 19	178	102.2	11,467	73.7

Source: Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, County Profiles

- Clark County's teen birth rate is higher than the statewide rate for both the 15 to 17 age bracket and the 18 to 19 age bracket.
- Over the past 9 years, Clark County's annual births to adolescents has been as high as 105 in 2001 and as low as 73 in 2005.

5.5 Afterschool activities

- The Afterschool Activity Survey was a collaboration of Springfield Christian Youth Ministries, Springfield City Schools, and Wittenberg University. The survey was completed by approximately 2,000 Springfield City Schools students in grades 4 to 12 during May 2010. This section pulls directly from the language of the Afterschool Activities report.
- Overall, participation rates for afterschool activities declined between elementary (43.6%), middle (32.6%), and high schools (28.1%).
- There were no significant differences in participation rates between children living in households with both parents or in households with single parents.

Elementary school (4th, 5th, and 6th grades)

- Over twelve hundred students (n=1,233) at 10 Springfield City elementary schools participated in the survey.

- Four of every 10 (43.6%) elementary school students reported participating in one or more afterschool activities, and the participation rate by school ranged from 24.8% to 62.3%.
- Gender intersected with grade level was not associated with lack of participation. However, some activities had significant differences by gender depending on school.
- More than half of students who were involved in afterschool activities (52.1%) were involved in sports, and varied by school with a range of 22.9% to 68%.
- Significantly more male students were involved in sports than female students (62.8% male; 43.6% female).
- Other afterschool activities included tutoring (n=76; 14.8%); arts, such as music, dance, choir, band, theater (n=66; 12.9%); Boy/Girl Scouts or 4-H (n=55; 10.7%); Sonshine Club (n=50; 9.8%); the Ark's afterschool program (n= 40; 7.8%); latchkey, daycare, or babysitter's house (n= 36; 7.0%); school-based afterschool activity (student council, safety patrol, history club) (n=23; 4.5%); STARS or STARZ (n=20; 3.9%); and church activities (n=12; 2.3%).
- Although there may be multiple reasons, the main reasons for students not participating in afterschool activities were lack of interest (n=271; 42.0%); other responsibilities took precedence (n=111; 17.2%); lack of awareness of opportunities (n=81; 12.5%); lack of support from family (n=77; 11.9%); "other" (n=65; 10.1%); and lack of transportation (n=41; 6.3%).
- Most students who did participate in afterschool activities had transportation by parents, guardians, or relatives (n=300; 59.9%). Other modes of transportation included bicycles or walking (n=92; 18.4%), a bus or program vehicle (n=66; 13.2%), and riding with a friend (n=60; 12.0%). One-fifth of the students attended an afterschool program held at their school (n=103; 20.6%), and a small percentage (3.2%) of students selected other means of transportation.

Middle school (7th and 8th grades)

- Over 450 students (n=458) attending three Springfield City middle schools and 12 students attending Keifer School participated in this survey.
- Approximately one-third (32.6%) of students reported participating in an afterschool activity. Participation rates ranged from 21.0% to 38.1% depending on the schools.
- Most afterschool activities involved sports (n=90; 61.2%), followed by school clubs (n=21; 14.3%) and tutoring (n=19; 12.9%).
- Less than one-tenth of students reported involvement in the arts (n=13; 8.8%), church (n=12; 8.2%), and Scouts or 4H (n=3; 2.0%). Other programs included Girls Assembly, On-the-Rise, Gear Up, Civil Air Patrol, Girl Power, The Rock, and Inside Out.
- Similar to explanations from elementary school students, middle schoolers reported not participating in afterschool activities because of lack of interest (n=153; 54.3%); other responsibilities took precedence (n=56; 19.9%); lack of awareness of opportunities (n=36; 12.8%); "other" (n=17; 6.0%); lack of transportation (n=16; 5.7%); and lack of support from family (n=4; 1.4%).
- Modes of transportation were similar for elementary and middle school students. Most students involved with afterschool activities had transportation by parents, guardians, or relatives (n=89; 63.1%). Twenty five students ride bicycles or walk, and the same amount ride with a friend to get to afterschool activities (17.7%). A few middle school students ride a bus or program vehicle (n=21; 14.9%). About one-fifth of the students attended an afterschool program held at their school (n=56; 19.9%), and a small percentage (2.8%) of students selected other means of transportation.

High school (9th, 10th, and 11th, and 12th grades)

- Over 200 Springfield High School students (n=228) and 62 Keifer School students participated in the survey.
- Most afterschool activities involved sports (n=43; 69.4%), followed by school clubs (n=12; 19.4%) and the arts (e.g., band, Project Jericho, choir) (n=8; 12.9%).
- A few students reported involvement in Junior ROTC (n=4), tutoring (n=3), The Rock (n=3), church programs (n=2), and Scouts (n=2).
- High school students reported not participating in afterschool activities because of lack of interest (n=73; 48.3%) and other responsibilities took precedence (n=39; 25.8%). Less common reasons include lack of transportation (n=17; 11.3%), “other” (n=12; 7.9%), lack of awareness of opportunities (n=9; 6.0%) and lack of support from family (n=1; 0.7%).
- Modes of transportation were similar across all three levels of students. Most students involved with afterschool activities had transportation by parents, guardians, or relatives (n=36; 59.0%). Several students attend an afterschool program held at their school (n=25; 41.0%). Some students ride bicycles or walk (n=14; 22.9%), and the same number of students ride with a friend to get to afterschool activities. A few high school students selected other means of transportation (n=8; 13.1%), and a smaller percentage ride a bus or program vehicle (n=6; 9.8%).

The incarceration factor

- Nearly half of respondents (n = 596; 46.2%) reported their father had been incarcerated, and about one-fifth of respondents (n = 320; 19.8%) reported their mother had been incarcerated. Children whose parents had served time in jail were significantly less likely to participate in afterschool activities.
- In general, as students advanced in age, they were more likely to know more people who had been incarcerated. For instance, 28.5% of fourth graders, 35.4% of fifth graders, and 37.2% of sixth graders knew someone who had spent time in jail. Between 31.4% and 43.4% of middle school students and 41.3% of high school students reported knowing someone who had spent time in jail.

5.6 Employment

Table 60. Youth employment, 2009

	Clark County		Ohio	
Total population ages 16 to 19	8,687	100.0%	661,569	100%
Population ages 16 to 19 in labor force	4,838	55.7%	298,388	45.1%
In armed forces	0	0.0%	677	0.1%
Civilian	4,838	55.7%	297,711	45.0%
Employed	3,149	36.2%	210,501	31.8%
Unemployed	1,689	19.4%	87,210	13.2%
Not in labor force	3,849	44.3%	363,181	54.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey

- Compared to the state (45.0%), the percentage of Clark County persons ages 16 to 19 participating in the civilian labor force (55.7%) was higher than the state.

6.0 Are Clark County youth succeeding academically?

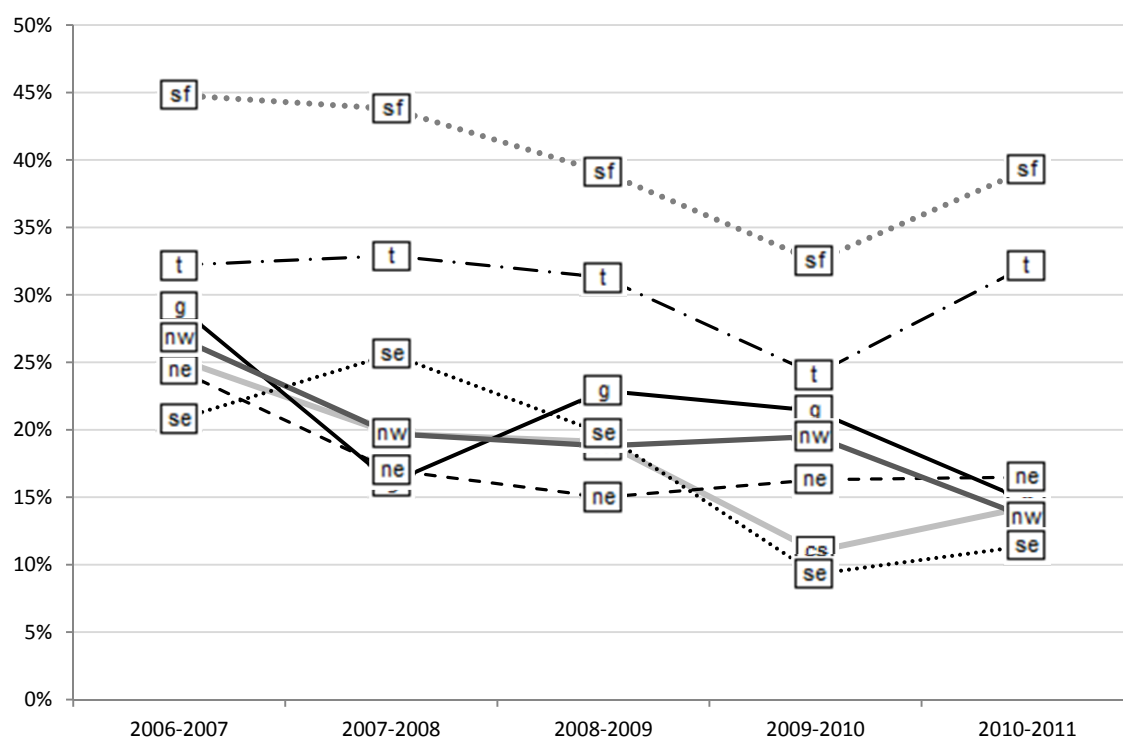
6.1 Kindergarten readiness

Table 61/ Figure 6. Percentage of incoming Kindergarteners testing in Band 1 of the KRA-L by district

District	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Clark-Shawnee (cs)	25.2%	19.7%	19.1%	11.0%	14.3%
Greenon (g)	29.1%	16.1%	22.9%	21.4%	14.7%
Northeastern (ne)	24.4%	17.0%	15.0%	16.3%	16.5%
Northwestern (nw)	26.8%	19.7%	18.8%	19.5%	13.5%
Southeastern (se)	20.8%	25.6%	19.7%	9.3%	11.4%
Springfield (sf)	44.8%	43.8%	39.1%	32.5%	39.3%
Tecumseh (t)	32.2%	32.9%	31.3%	24.1%	32.2%

Source: Ohio Department of Education

Note: KRA-L is the Kindergarten Readiness Assessment for Literacy. Band 1 suggests subsequent assessment for intensive instruction needs



- Since school year 2006-2007 there has been a general downward trend (improvement) in the percentage of incoming kindergarteners testing in the lowest scoring band of the KRA-L. However, for the school year 2010-2011 test, both Springfield and Tecumseh returned to school year 2008-2009 levels.
- Four of every 10 (39.3%) children tested in Band 1 (potentially in need of intensive instruction) among those entering kindergarten in Springfield City Schools in 2010.

- Quality child care is also a component in school readiness. Clark County has 40 licensed child care centers, accommodating 4,483 children. As of June 2010, only 4 of those centers had earned quality ratings through Ohio's voluntary program, Step Up To Quality. (ODJFS, County Profiles)

6.2 Standardized test achievement

Table 62. Percent of students proficient by grade, subject, and school district, SY 2009-2010

Grade	Test	Clark-Shawnee	Greenon	North-eastern	North-western	South-eastern	Springfield	Tecumseh
3rd	Reading	87.6%	86.4%	79.8%	75.2%	87.9%	58.0%	81.6%
	Math	81.7%	90.4%	78.6%	77.0%	79.3%	52.7%	68.6%
4th	Reading	88.9%	80.8%	84.3%	85.8%	88.5%	62.9%	85.2%
	Math	88.9%	78.4%	83.4%	71.6%	78.7%	53.1%	80.0%
5th	Reading	76.9%	81.0%	73.3%	81.5%	84.6%	47.2%	76.8%
	Math	71.9%	74.1%	67.1%	74.2%	87.7%	39.1%	69.2%
	Science	76.9%	76.9%	67.5%	67.7%	87.7%	39.1%	76.0%
6th	Reading	91.9%	87.7%	90.5%	85.8%	94.4%	69.8%	89.3%
	Math	87.5%	89.9%	84.7%	78.0%	98.1%	56.2%	83.1%
7th	Reading	89.4%	86.2%	87.5%	87.3%	90.5%	57.4%	84.7%
	Math	85.1%	82.1%	84.5%	73.0%	81.0%	56.8%	76.3%
8th	Reading	87.9%	88.8%	88.5%	91.7%	89.4%	64.6%	78.7%
	Math	81.4%	95.3%	73.4%	78.4%	83.0%	53.7%	73.0%
	Science	74.0%	76.5%	73.2%	77.8%	72.3%	33.0%	60.9%
10th	Reading	90.0%	88.0%	88.2%	93.2%	92.5%	71.3%	83.6%
	Writing	89.5%	86.4%	90.9%	89.7%	92.4%	71.3%	84.5%
	Math	90.5%	89.7%	84.3%	93.2%	94.0%	65.4%	83.1%
	Soc. Studies	88.6%	87.0%	84.3%	88.0%	93.9%	64.7%	82.6%
	Science	84.3%	79.3%	77.9%	83.8%	92.5%	53.7%	73.6%
11th	Reading	93.3%	95.5%	95.8%	98.6%	96.6%	83.2%	92.1%
	Writing	93.8%	98.1%	95.4%	97.1%	94.9%	86.8%	92.1%
	Math	93.8%	94.2%	91.9%	99.3%	96.6%	77.2%	89.7%
	Soc. Studies	95.3%	94.8%	91.5%	97.1%	96.6%	79.7%	90.2%
	Science	93.3%	93.5%	89.9%	93.5%	96.6%	68.9%	85.9%
12th	Reading	94.7%	95.3%	95.0%	98.7%	100.0%	87.4%	94.4%
	Writing	93.6%	95.3%	95.3%	98.1%	94.6%	86.0%	95.1%
	Math	94.7%	93.3%	94.3%	98.1%	98.2%	81.8%	94.0%
	Soc. Studies	93.6%	93.3%	94.7%	96.8%	94.6%	83.7%	94.0%
	Science	91.8%	93.3%	94.0%	96.1%	94.6%	79.6%	93.6%

Source: Ohio Department of Education

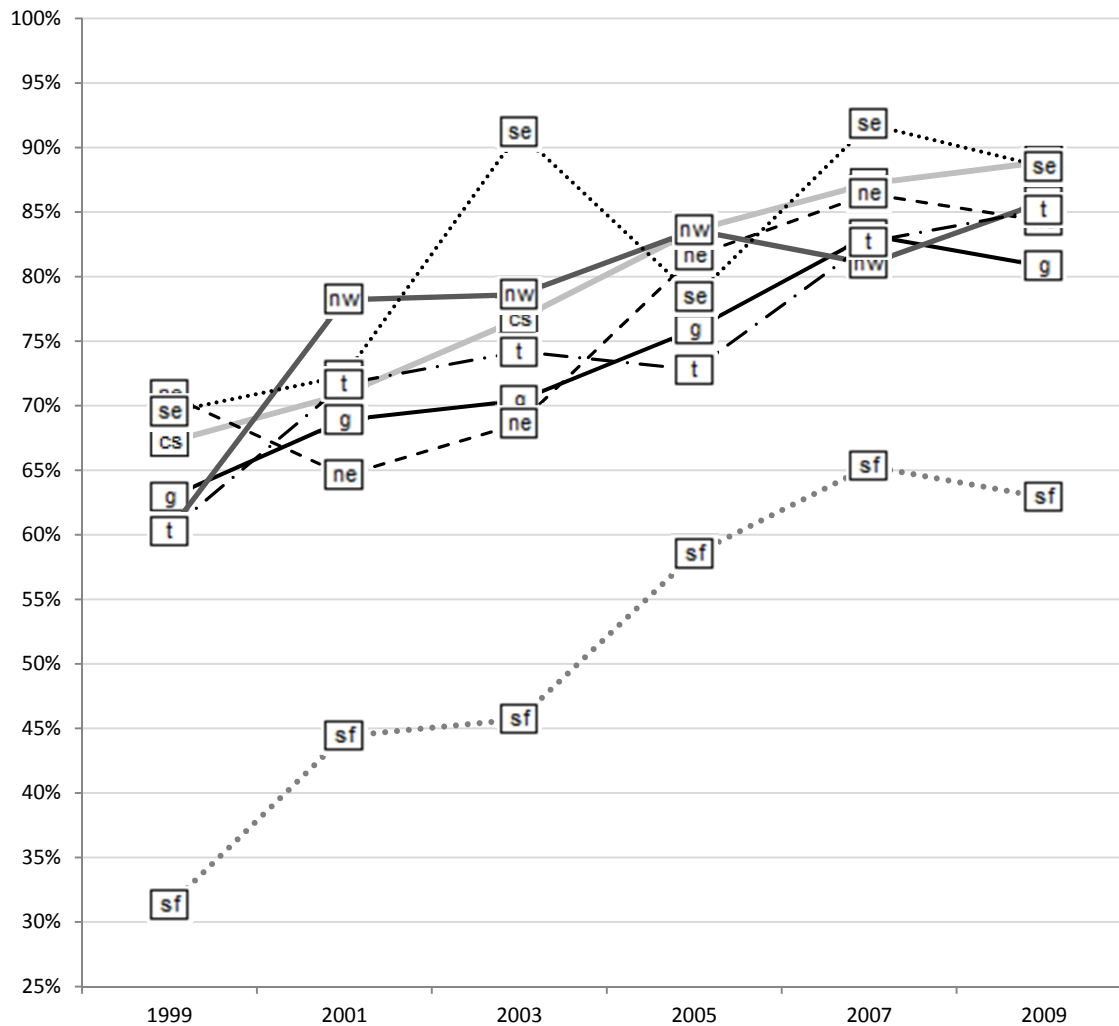
Note: Table cells in orange highlight proficiency rates below 75%.

- In the Springfield City Schools district, less than 75% of students were proficient on their achievement tests across every subject/grade combination, from 3rd through 10th grade in school year 2009-2010.
- In school year 2009-2010, the 5th and 8th grade Math and Science achievement tests presented difficulties for many students across the public school districts.

Table 63/ Figure 7. Proficiency in 4th grade reading by district

District	1999	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009
Clark-Shawnee (cs)	67.2%	70.9%	76.7%	83.6%	87.2%	88.9%
Greenon (g)	62.9%	68.9%	70.4%	75.9%	83.2%	80.8%
Northeastern (ne)	70.8%	64.6%	68.6%	81.6%	86.4%	84.3%
Northwestern (nw)	60.3%	78.2%	78.6%	83.6%	81.0%	85.8%
Southeastern (se)	69.5%	72.3%	91.2%	78.4%	91.8%	88.5%
Springfield (sf)	31.3%	44.4%	45.7%	58.5%	65.3%	62.9%
Tecumseh (t)	60.3%	71.7%	74.2%	72.8%	82.7%	85.2%

Source: Ohio Department of Education



- The rate of student proficiency on the achievement test for 4th Grade Reading has been an area of improvement across the board.
- While making great strides over the decade, doubling the percentage of students who are testing as proficient in 4th Grade Reading, Springfield still lags behind the other districts, as more than one-third of all district 4th Graders remained below proficiency in school year 2009-2010.

Table 64. Clark County public schools 4th grade reading proficiency rates, school year 2009-2010

School	District	Percent proficient in 4 th grade reading	Order
Fulton ES	Springfield	45.2%	1
Lincoln ES	Springfield	47.2%	2
Mann ES	Springfield	50.0%	3
Lagonda ES	Springfield	61.7%	4
Springfield Academy of Excellence	(charter school)	61.9%	5
Kenton ES	Springfield	63.3%	6
Kenwood ES	Springfield	64.2%	7
Springfield Prep. and Fitness Academy	(charter school)	70.8%	8
Perrin Woods ES	Springfield	71.2%	9
Snyder Park ES	Springfield	74.1%	10
Warder Park-Wayne ES	Springfield	76.7%	11
Snowhill ES	Springfield	79.4%	12
Enon ES	Greenon	79.7%	13
Park Layne ES	Tecumseh	80.3%	14
South Vienna ES	Northeastern	82.3%	15
Rolling Hills ES	Northeastern	82.8%	16
Possum ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	83.6%	17
Hustead ES	Greenon	83.7%	18
Northwestern ES	Northwestern	85.8%	19
Medway ES	Tecumseh	86.5%	20
New Carlisle ES	Tecumseh	86.8%	21
Rockway ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	87.0%	22
Donnelsville ES	Tecumseh	88.2%	23
Miami View ES	Southeastern	88.5%	24
Northridge ES	Northeastern	88.6%	25
Reid ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	93.8%	26

Source: Ohio Department of Education

Table 65. Clark County public schools 8th grade mathematics proficiency rates, SY 2009-2010

School	District	Percent proficient in 8 th grade math	Order
Schaefer MS	Springfield	45.9%	1
Roosevelt MS	Springfield	53.8%	2
Springfield Preparatory and Fitness Academy	(charter school)	60.0%	3
Hayward MS	Springfield	62.8%	4
Northridge MS	Northeastern	72.0%	5
Tecumseh MS	Tecumseh	73.0%	6
South Vienna MS	Northeastern	75.6%	7
Northwestern MS	Northwestern	78.4%	8
Possum ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	78.8%	9
Reid ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	80.0%	10
Southeastern Jr. HS	Southeastern	83.0%	11
Rockway ES&MS	Clark-Shawnee	88.9%	12
Indian Valley MS	Greenon	95.3%	13

Source: Ohio Department of Education

6.3 Grade promotions

- For SY 2009-2010, grade level promotions were 97.0% or above for all grades K-11 across all districts, with the exceptions of the district/grade combinations below.

Table 66. Grade-level promotion rates below 97%, school year 2009-2010

District	Grade	Percent promoted	Number of students held back
Clark-Shawnee	Kindergarten	96.7%	4
Greenon	1st	95.2%	6
Northeastern	Kindergarten	94.5%	13
	1st	96.3%	8
	3rd	96.4%	9
Springfield	9th	75.4%	191
	10th	90.5%	46
	11th	92.8%	26
Tecumseh	2nd	61.5%	90
	9th	83.2%	46
	10th	94.1%	17
	11th	96.4%	8

Source: Ohio Department of Education

6.4 High school graduation

Table 67. Graduates and graduation rate by school, SY 2008-2009

School	Number of graduates	Graduation rate	Graduation with honors
Springfield HS	404	84.0%	10.9%
Tecumseh HS	250	87.4%	14.4%
Shawnee HS	183	92.9%	30.1%
Greenon HS	156	95.1%	33.3%
Northwestern HS	135	95.1%	16.3%
Kenton Ridge HS	190	95.5%	18.9%
Southeastern HS	65	97.0%	12.3%
Northeastern HS	125	97.7%	21.6%

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Springfield HS and Tecumseh HS were the only two traditional public high schools with graduation rates below 92% for school year 2008-2009.
- Shawnee HS and Greenon HS each had a high percentage of students graduating with honors in school year 2008-2009.
- Graduate counts and rates suggest 156 dropouts are associated with the school year 2008-2009 graduating cohort for the eight public high schools. Approximately half of the dropouts were from Springfield HS.

Table 68. Graduation rates by school over time

School	SY 2008-2009	Previous 3-year avg. (2005-2008)	Since SY 1998-1999 Annual min	Since SY 1998-1999 Annual max
Springfield HS	84.0%	88.4%	78.2%	91.8%
Tecumseh HS	87.4%	88.7%	80.6%	93.3%
Shawnee HS	92.9%	91.1%	84.7%	96.0%
Greenon HS	95.1%	94.8%	81.6%	97.1%
Northwestern HS	95.1%	96.4%	85.0%	98.1%
Kenton Ridge HS	95.5%	96.5%	82.5%	96.6%
Southeastern HS	97.0%	97.1%	93.7%	100.0%
Northeastern HS	97.7%	95.6%	84.5%	97.7%

Source: Ohio Department of Education

- Over the past decade, no clear trend in graduation rates is apparent for any of the eight traditional public high schools in Clark County.
- In school year 2008-2009, Northeastern HS was more than 2 percentage points above its average graduation rate of the preceding three years, while Springfield HS was more than 4 percentage points below its 3-year average.
- In school year 2008-2009, 5 of the 8 high schools were at least 3 percentage points below their highest annual graduation rate of the past decade.

6.5 College preparedness

Table 69. College participation and preparation by Clark County district of high school graduation, 2003-2007 aggregate

District	High school graduates	Participation (All first-year students)				Preparation (ACT or SAT exam takers)		
		First-year Ohio college students	Pct. entering college in Ohio	Public or private 4-year college	Public 2-year college	Avg. entrance Score, ACT scale	Pct. taking college prep. curriculum	Pct. taking Ohio Core curriculum
Clark-Shawnee	891	456	51%	34%	17%	21	66%	43%
Greenon	720	338	47%	29%	18%	22	78%	32%
Northeastern	1,321	633	48%	30%	18%	21	58%	25%
Northwestern	726	346	48%	35%	13%	22	67%	39%
Southeastern	316	150	47%	31%	16%	22	71%	28%
Springfield	2,243	775	35%	19%	15%	20	54%	26%
Tecumseh	1,104	409	37%	21%	16%	21	70%	39%

Source: Ohio Board of Regents

- Over a 5-year period, the rate at which Clark County public school district graduates enrolled (the subsequent fall) into an Ohio 2-year public college varied from 13% in Northwestern to 18% in Greenon and Northeastern. Enrollment in an Ohio public or private 4-year college varied from 19% in Springfield to 35% in Northwestern.

Table 70. First-year college students taking remedial coursework by Clark County district of high school graduation, 2003-2007 aggregate

District	First-year Ohio college students	Remedial course enrollment (students enrolled in public colleges)		
		Pct. taking remedial math	Pct. taking remedial English	Pct. taking remedial math or English
Clark-Shawnee	456	39%	17%	45%
Greenon	338	38%	18%	46%
Northeastern	633	40%	22%	47%
Northwestern	346	29%	19%	38%
Southeastern	150	43%	20%	52%
Springfield	775	47%	33%	55%
Tecumseh	409	27%	25%	39%

Source: Ohio Board of Regents

- Five of Clark County's 7 public school districts had at least 45% of their graduates who entered Ohio colleges require remedial math or English coursework in college.

6.6 College persistence

Table 71. Three-year graduation/persistence outcomes for Clark County HS graduates in 2007 who enrolled in a 2-year Ohio public college in Fall 2007

Race category	Number in cohort	Earned Associate Degree	% earned Associate Degree	Still enrolled in 3 rd year	% still enrolled in 3 rd year	% earned degree or still enrolled
White	227	14	6.2%	107	47.1%	53.3%
Black	21	0	0.0%	9	42.9%	42.9%
Other	25	2	8.0%	11	44.0%	52.0%
Total	273	16	5.9%	127	46.5%	52.4%

Source: Ohio Board of Regents, special request

Source: This table excludes students enrolling in most private or public schools outside Ohio.

- For the most recent applicable cohort (2007 high school graduates), 52.4% of Clark County graduates who enrolled in a 2-year Ohio public college have either graduated or are still enrolled. However, only 5.9% graduated within three years.

Table 72. Six-year graduation/persistence outcomes for Clark County HS graduates in 2004 who enrolled in a 4-year Ohio public college in Fall 2004

Race category	Number in cohort	Earned Bachelor Degree	% earned Bachelor Degree	Still enrolled in 6 th year	% still enrolled in 6 th year	% earned degree or still enrolled
White	197	117	59.4%	30	15.2%	74.6%
Black	85	43	50.6%	9	10.6%	61.2%
Other	28	11	39.3%	7	25.0%	64.3%
Total	310	171	55.2%	46	14.8%	70.0%

Source: Ohio Board of Regents, special request

Source: This table excludes students enrolling in most private or public schools outside Ohio.

- For the most recent applicable cohort (2004 high school graduates), 70.0% of Clark County graduates who enrolled in a 4-year Ohio public college have either graduated or are still enrolled. Over half (55.2%) graduated with a Bachelor's degree within six years.

Table 73. Highest level of educational attainment of young adults, 2009

	Clark County 2000		Clark County 2009		Ohio 2009	
Total population ages 25 to 34	8,688	100%	7,799	100.0%	734,434	100%
Less than high school diploma	1,480	17.1%	1,139	14.6%	81,976	11.2%
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3,553	40.9%	2,585	33.1%	231,660	31.5%
Some college, no degree	2,100	24.2%	1,848	23.7%	173,626	23.6%
Associates degree	504	5.8%	895	11.5%	54,275	7.4%
Bachelor's degree	868	10.0%	1,139	14.6%	141,702	19.3%
Graduate or professional degree	183	2.1%	193	2.5%	51,195	7.0%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Decennial Census and American Community Survey

- Compared to the state (26.3%), Clark County had a smaller percentage (17.1%) of young adults ages 25 to 34 with a Bachelor's degree or higher in 2009.
- From 2000 to 2009, Clark County experienced a 10.2% decrease in persons ages 25 to 34; however, over the same period, the county increased its number of young adults with Associates degrees or higher by 43.2%.
- Compared to the state (23.8%), Clark County has a larger percentage (28.4%) of persons ages 18 to 19 who are not enrolled in school. (ACS 2009)

Data sources

Clark County Combined Health District – Youth Risk Behavior Survey 2009 (PowerPoint documents: Highlights and YRBS County Wide Results Ver6)

<http://www.ccchd.com/>

Clark County Department of Job and Family Services –Quarterly Statistics

<http://www.clarkdjfs.org/administration/stats.html>

Clark County Juvenile Court – correspondence with Kathy Lopez, Director of Administrative Services, and Kelly Allen, Judicial Administrative Assistant

Clark County Sheriff's Office – correspondence with Sheriff Gene A. Kelly

Kids Count Data Center – Profile for Clark County/All Indicators

<http://datacenter.kidscount.org/data/bystate/>

National Center for Education Statistics – Private School Universe Survey

<http://nces.ed.gov/surveys/pss/privateschoolsearch/>

Ohio Association of Community Action Agencies – The Self Sufficiency Standard for Ohio 2011

<http://www.oacaa.org/resources.html>

Ohio Board of Regents – College Graduation and Persistence Reports – special request

Ohio Board of Regents – High School to College Transition Reports

<http://regents.ohio.gov/perfrpt/>

Ohio Department of Development – LI-HEAP program statistics – special request

Ohio Department of Development – Ohio County Indicators

http://www.development.ohio.gov/research/documents/s100_2011.pdf

Ohio Department of Development – Ohio County Profiles

<http://www.development.ohio.gov/research/files/s0.htm>

Ohio Department of Education – Interactive Local Report Card

<http://ilrc.ode.state.oh.us/>

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services – County Profiles

<http://jfs.ohio.gov/county/cntypro/index.stm>

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services – Public Assistance Monthly Statistics

<http://jfs.ohio.gov/pams/>

Ohio Department of Job and Family Services, Ohio Labor Market Information – Local Area Unemployment Statistics

<http://ohiolmi.com/laus/laus.html>

Ohio Family Health Survey 2008

Policy Matters Ohio – Homeland Insecurity: Foreclosure Growth in Ohio 2011

<http://www.policymattersohio.org/publications.htm>

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey 2007, 2008, and 2009 (1-year and 3-year estimates)

<http://www.census.gov/acs/www/>

U.S. Census Bureau, County Business Patterns

<http://www.census.gov/econ/cbp/index.html>

U.S. Census Bureau. Decennial Census 2000 and 2010
http://factfinder.census.gov/home/saff/aff_transition.html

U.S. Census Bureau, Longitudinal Employer-Household Dynamics
<http://lehd.did.census.gov/led/>

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Farm Service Agency – USDA Farm Count
<http://www.fsa.usda.gov>

U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics – Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages
<http://www.bls.gov/cew/>

Wittenberg University, Center for Civic and Urban Engagement – After School Survey Report via correspondence with Trish Garrison, Project Coordinator, At-Risk Youth